Pagina En Espanol:15 Un Young Lord Escribe Acerca del Grito de Lares 20 ¢

MODERN TIMES

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Teachers Return to Class With Compromise Contract

by Joelle Dominski

Teachers are back in school, enjoying teaching instead of picketing, despite the fact that one unresolved contract issue is still being arbitrated. The settlement included a promise by the Board of Education to take no action against teachers who had struck or against other school employees who refused to cross picket lines.

Thursday night, September 24, the striking teachers voted 342 to 90 with nine abstentions to accept the incomplete contract proposal and return to work on Friday. The Federation had recommended that the teachers accept the contract although they were not satisfied with the compromise.

The issue still not resolved is whether or not striking teachers will be able to teach the full 180 days normally scheduled in the school year. The teachers want to make up the days lost in the classroom while out on strike. The Board of Education had claimed that no money is available to pay for this.

The question of make up days will now be brought to final and binding arbitration. *However, since the money saved* from the strikers' salaries during the first eight days of the strike is being used to fulfill other points of the contract, the Board insisted that the maximum number of days to be made up is only four. The arbitration decision could grant anywhere from zero to four make up days.

Courthouse Talks

The last day of negotiations was held in the Superior Courthouse, because 16 teachers, including those on the negotiating team and the executive board were served injunctions for not going back to work. Under discussion at that time were the last four issues left unresolved: maximum class size, More Effective Schools, make up days and the unrelated issue of starting date.

A compromise agreement on these issues was finally worked out under the direction of Judge Douglas B. Wright. **The compromise appeared to win support from the Federation because the Board had refused to move on any of the unresolved issues for three days and some teachers were beginning to go back to school on their own. The union wanted to maintain unity.**

Continued on page 11

Virginia Blaisdell

Hundreds protest at Whalley Ave. Jail where 13 teachers were kept for two days during the strike. The one woman teacher jailed was taken to Niantic.

Unions Attack Yale Job 'Freeze' page 3

Girl Faces Running Obstacles page 4

Police Beat, Jail Panther Supporter page 5

A Talk with Frances Carter page 8

'Wire, Wire Everywhere' Public Opposes UI Towers

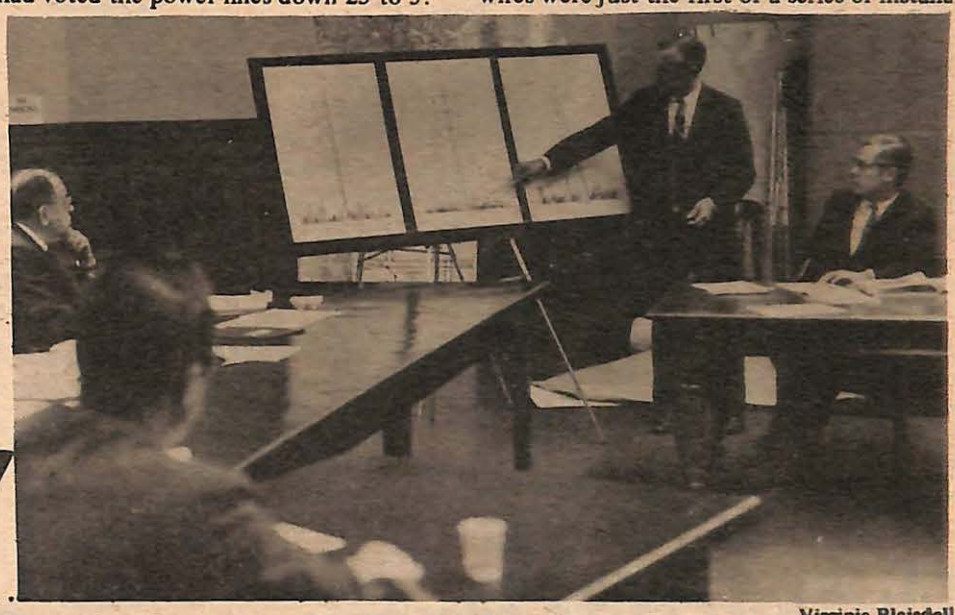
by Florie Ricciuti

Despite the fact that the recent Public Utilities Commission (PUC) hearings on the UI power lines were held during working hours, so many area residents attended to testify against the lines that the hearing had to be extended from one day to three.

UI seemed to be in a hurry to put up its powerlines to meet the "rapidly escalating demand for electricity. Part of this need for more power is generated by UI through its "think electric" advertising. Because UI promotes more electricity than it can produce, it must grow and grow. UI spends about $2 million per year *($1,187,011 in 1968)* in sales and promotion of electric use.

Last spring the Board of Aldermen had voted the power lines down 25 to 5.

Morgan, UI engineer, stated that these wires were just the first of a series of installa *plan to be submitted by UI before the PUC decision is handed down.*



Virginia Blaisdell

UI representative tries to point out that the wires won't look so bad.

If the PUC approves the lines following the September 21, 22 and 26 hearing, community groups are already planning many appeals to get the decision reversed.

During the first day the technical details and estimated costs for construction of the lines were presented by UI managing engineer, Leon Morgan and Connecticut Light and Power (CL+P) engineer, Rodman Lundin. The cost estimated from UI for the proposed construction is quite familiar from their advertisements in the news media and their bill inserts.

Little in Defense

According to Charles Gill, former mayoralty candidate and alderman, little relevant evidence was presented by the utilities. Gill also questioned why the companies who actually did the cost estimates didn't testify instead of the UI association.

Mayor Guida also asked for a detailed tions in the area. UI, on the last day of the hearing was finally forced to admit that there would be 13 such high tension lines, and all but one would be in the New Haven area. It can be assumed that the result of this hearing will decide whether these future wires will go above or below ground.

Hearing not Public

Many people objected to the daytime hearing. It was argued that working people, unlike UI representatives, are not paid to attend hearings and cannot afford to lose a day's pay. Mrs. Anthony Saiano from East Haven said if it's in the interest of the public then the public should decide what's good. PUC chairman Edward Loughlin responded that the PUC has never and will not hold evening session. This decision stood even after a petition signed by 450 Fair Haven residents was submitted to the PUC.

Continued on page 14

Marines Found Guilty

Virginia Blaisdell

The marine Corps came to recruit at New Haven College last Monday and Tuesday, as it has done every year. But this year the students were ready for them. The students, charging the Corps with murder, rape and genocide set up a trial for the Marines (although asked, the Marine recruiters declined to defend themselves). By a majority vote, the jury, made up of all interested New Haven College students, found the Marine Corps guilty as charged and sentenced them to be expelled from campus. At this writing, the administration had not yet enforced the students' decision.

Virginia Blaisdell

CPI's role in New Haven neighborhoods has been questioned recently. Included in the possibilities for restructure of the anti-poverty organization is elimination of neighborhood offices. Instead more responsibility would be given to CPI-funded groups.

Community Control Proposed for CPI

by Julie Ellison

Community Progress Inc., our local antipoverty agency, has not always had the best credibility here in New Haven. But some people seem to be taking CPI director Milton Brown at his word.

Recently Brown promised to "take steps to restructure the agency," in a move calculated to pacify the CPI-funded neighborhood corporations and the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity. Both the OEO and the neighborhood corporations had strongly criticized CPI for the lack of community participation in CPI programs.

Charles Sabatino of the Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation, and POINT, the Wooster Square organization, took the opportunity to offer specific suggestions for changes in CPI's role in neighborhoods. Thus, the sincerity of Brown's promise may be tested by how CPI responds to the new suggestions.

Need For Community Control

Sabatino's proposals aim to put CPI's operations under direct community control. He suggested that:

--the responsibility for decisions concerning communities be given to neighborhood corporations and other CPI-funded neighborhood programs;

--the current "program development committee" of the CPI Board of Directors should be replaced by an "evaluation unit" composed of representatives of the neighborhood corporations, the Hill Planning Team, and Junta. This unit would set priorities in order to evaluate existing and proposed programs;

--the CPI Board of Directors should be restructured to include 11 representatives of low-income neighborhoods and three "technical experts," cutting down representatives from the "private sector," Olin, Southern New England Telephone Co., the Chamber of Commerce, etc.;

--CPI should cease to run programs, close its neighborhood offices, and cut its administrative staff (whose main task would become fund raising) to the bare minimum.

POINT Strikes Back

POINT didn't make a formal proposal, but it took an action which may well be copied by other neighborhood corporations running low on funds.

When POINT was organized this summer, CPI recommended that the first $50,000 of a grant go to salaries. But POINT decided instead to cut its staff substantially, saving $17,000 which will now go to direct community service programs such as a creative arts center and a health center.

CPI did not block the move, but, according to Tom Consiglio of POINT, it is the first time in a neighborhood corporation that such a switch of fund priorities has occurred.

"It's significant that the idea had to come from the neighborhood," Consiglio added.

Observers say that in the past, CPI's recommendation to newly-formed neighborhood corporations that the first $50,000 be spent on salaries has been adhered to by community groups, resulting in well-paid staff members and penniless programs.

Not Feasible

Sanford Ressler, Assistant Director of CPI, seemed open to both Sabatino's suggestions and the POINT move. But, he doubts the Board of Directors could be legally reorganized according to Sabatino's plans. In an interview, Ressler anxiously stressed CPI's "actual" success in putting programs under community control. He contended that neighborhood corporations are only a small part of CPI's operations. In addition, he pointed out that the Model Cities program is controlled by the city administration, whereas CPI has about 45 programs subcontracted to community groups.

Ressler responded to the suggestion that CPI pressures neighborhood groups to spend most of their money on salaries by recalling that CPI requested in the 1960's that the Ford Foundation channel funds away from CPI's administrative and planning budget, and into direct community services.

With regard to CPI's recent hassles with neighborhood corporations and the OEO, Ressler expressed regret that the debate over CPI policy had been made public. Public "in-fighting," he claimed, could make it more likely for CPI funds to be cut.

"We're just driving nails into our collective coffin," he concluded.

But CPI is headed for a downfall anyway, Sabatino seems to feel. The best he could say about his own suggestions is that they "may keep the worst from happening immediately."

Labor and Students Plan Anti-War Rally

"Immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all United States men, money and material from Southeast Asia" is the rallying call for a new coalition which held its first meeting in New Haven on September 20. More than 80 people from peace and labor organizations and schools from all over the state voted for a proposal to set up the Connecticut Peace Action Coalition (CPAC) and to start organizing a massive peace rally to be held in New Haven on October 31.

Counter Proposals Defeated

Before accepting overwhelmingly the three-part action proposal submitted by the CPAC Organizing committee, three alternate proposals were soundly defeated.

They included separate proposals by the Workers League and the Spartacists calling for the formation of a labor party. A third proposal urged the Coalition to avoid any demonstration or confrontation with the government and limit activities solely to an educational campaign, stressing the debilitating economic aspects of the war.

The keynote speaker at the CPAC conference, George Kantanis of the Student Mobilization Committee of Boston, explained the rationale behind the three-month old national Peace Action Coalition. Kantanis reviewed the history of the peace movement during the past year from the Oct. 15 Moratorium to the Cambodia invasion demonstrations during May. He pointed out that the peace movement in the past has been supported mainly by students and the middle class. In recent months, however, labor support has been growing. The Postal Workers Union and the Meat Cutters Union have both decided to join the National Coalition. He also described the extremely impressive Chicano anti-war protests on the West Coast this summer. Only by uniting labor, third-world groups and students, Kantanis stressed, will the anti-war movement be successful.

The Three section of the action proposal adopted are:

1. A broad-based legal, peaceful, mass demonstration on the New Haven Green on October 31.

2. An intensive educational campaign aimed at winning over Labor and other groups currently hostile to anti-war sentiments.

3. The placement of a Vietnam withdrawal proposal on the November ballot to test state-wide feeling, if such action can be arranged legally in the six weeks remaining before election day.

Non-Exclusion Policy

Other debate centered on the proposal's non-exclusion clause, and the composition of CPAC's steering committee. Liz Henderson of AIM recalled the Moratorium on the New Haven Green last year when no speakers were allowed who might have analyzed the real reasons for the continued involvement of the United States in Indochina.

The politicians who did speak declared that it was no longer in our interest to be in Vietnam and yet, she pointed out, they were the same men who thought it was in our interest to be in Vietnam five years earlier. The conference decided that all anti-war speakers would be welcome if they were willing to share the platform with advocates of radically different views.

The CPAC steering committee will include individuals as well as representatives from any group which wishes to participate.

The immediate task facing the steering committee is to expand its membership to include people from community groups and labor unions. It will meet Sunday afternoons at 2:30 in the First Unitarian-Universalist Church, 608 Whitney Avenue. Headquarters for CPAC are in the Trinity Church, 53 Wall Street. For more information call Leslie Craine, 562-1669

Mulvey Hits Hard: McLucas Gets 12–15

The prosecution hit Black Panther Party member Lonnie McLucas with a maximum sentence for the light charge on which he'd been convicted. On September 17, the judge sentenced McLucas to 12 to 15 years in state prison.

The heavy sentence was imposed even though the jury reportedly found McLucas "no threat to society." Defense attorney Theodore Koskoff argued that justice demanded a light sentence, but the judge apparently listened only to the State's Attorney, who, having lost the trial, was determined to win the sentence.

Appeal Planned

Knowledgeable defense attorneys estimate that McLucas' chance of winning a new trial on appeal are good. An appeal, however, will take many years.

He also faces other charges, all of which, Koskoff asserts, must now eventually be dropped. If the appeal is unsuccessful, Lonnie McLucas won't be eligible for parole until June of 1978.

Other Panthers Plead

In a surprise development, three other Panther defendants pleaded guilty to aggravated assault. All the other charges were dropped by the state. They had been scheduled to go on trial with Ericka Huggins, whose trial will be starting in a week or so.

The Huggins trial will be another long siege. As in McLucas' trial, public support is essential. The real jury is in the streets.

John Schaeffer

Black Panther Lonnie McLucas being taken from the Superior Court House in New Haven by state police guards after conviction.

Unions Attack Yale Job 'Freeze'

Public Letter from Local 35 Makes Demand for Wage Hike

The following letter was sent to Yale University's president by the Federation of University Employees Local 35, AFL-CIO, commenting on the recently issued financial report of the university.

Dear Mr. Brewster:

Your September 9 memorandum to all faculty and staff regarding "Yale's Financial Situation and Restriction of Employment", publicized in the local media, raises serious questions which we wish to pose to you.

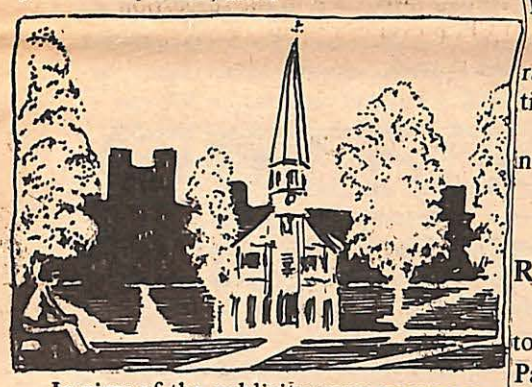
Does the memorandum have application to bargaining unit jobs covered under our labor contract?

If so, what is meant by, "it is clear that many currently unfilled positions must remain unfilled and that the University will have to manage without replacing persons who leave its employ through retirements, resignations, and expiration of terms"?

Your language, "virtually all aspects of Yale will be required to cut back also needs clarification if you intend to cut back bargaining unit positions.

We are deeply concerned with the tone of your suggestions.

First, as you know, we will begin negotiating a new labor agreement in early 1971 to replace the present contract which expires on April 30, 1971



In view of the publicity your memorandum received, we are impelled to advise you now that our demands for wage increases and fringe benefit improvement will be substantial as the wage structure and fringe benefit program for bargaining unit employees are indeed inadequate and must be substantially changed. We shall not be derailed in the pursuit of our objectives by any plea of Yale's poverty. Equity in terms of wages, fringes, and working conditions must be achieved by Local 35 at the bargaining table and will be.

The matter of a "job freeze" also concerns us. If it means as a result of employee separations remaining employees will assume a heavier burden, we shall vigorously resist it. We would construe this type of approach as a "speedup". Earlier this year, in discussions with your employee relations director, we expressed in very strong terms our fierce opposition to a "speedup" in the dining halls when certain employees had their work week reduced from six (6) days to five (5). We are presently surveying the job situation as this new academic year begins to make certain no "speedups" are in effect.

In summary, let us say we hope our concerns are unfounded. If, however, we learn to the contrary, we shall oppose with all our energy the changes outlined in your memorandum.

Very truly yours,
Vincent J. Sirabella
Business Manager
Federation of University
Employees, Local 35, AFL-CIO

Money for plenty of new trees, but no new workers.

Labor Notes

WORKING ON THE RAILROAD

I.

The conditions surrounding the current railroad union negotiations get more confusing as the weeks of injunctions, court orders, mediations, and arbitrations progress.

Presently, the unions have agreed not to strike until October 7. The Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks, the United Transportation Union (UTU) and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees are demanding a 40% wage increase.

The UTU is demanding that the railroads rehire 20,000 firemen who lost their jobs under the arbitration ordered by the Railway Emergency Act in 1963.

Federal courts have ruled that railroads cannot have a selective strike against only a few rail lines. If a strike comes it must be against all railroads, Nixon is prepared to make such a strike illegal.

RAILROADS II.

In 1947, following World War II there were over 1,500,000 employees of the Class I railways in the United States. In January, 1970, there were less than 600,000—a reduction of over 900,000.

Nevertheless , revenue ton miles of railroad traffic increased from 654 billion tons in 1947 to an alltime high of 744 billion tons in 1968.

Journal of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

RAILROADS III.

The men chosen to reorganize the Penn Central Railroad will receive annual salaries totaling $250,000. Jervis Langdon, former president of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad will get $95,000; Willard Wirtz, former Secretary of Labor will get $75,000; retired Harvard professor, George P. Baker and department store executive Richard C. Bond will each receive $40,000; trustees counsel Robert W. Blanchette will be paid $60,000.

STOP RUNAWAY SHOPS

Just about every time there is a strike in Connecticut, management starts the threat of moving out for cheaper labor. The New Haven Concerned Trade Unionists, a rank-and-file organization formed on September 20, proposed a state law which "would guarantee all workers a year's severance pay" ...of a shop moved out of Connecticut. It was suggested that this law empower the state to freeze the assets of any such employer until the severence pay is forthcoming.

ELECTION DAY ECONOMICS

Between now and November 3, election day, American workers will be hearing a lot of statistics about the economy from politicians. The battle of "publicity" and "rhetoric" about the economy between Democrats and Republicans will mean little to an extra one million unemployed.

Government economists are hopeful that consumers will save the sagging economy by going on a buying spree. Most working people are more than willing to oblige, but few are able.

SNETCO WALKOUT

Area members of Communications Workers of America local 1250 walked off the job Monday, September 28 over a union-sanctioned dispute with SNETCO. Although those men involved were protesting company changes in working conditions, the real issue was SNETCO's refusal to negotiate, called "typical" by a union steward. The company agreed to talks at this writing, Wednesday afternoon, and the dispute is expected to be settled by Thursday.

At Armstrong:
Strikers Still Need Support

Members of Local 93, United Rubber Workers, have been on strike against the Armstrong Rubber Company in West Haven since July 1. Many people tend to lose interest in long strikes—the deadlocked negotiations become "old news".

For the workers on strike, it is not old news—it is an every day reality. They still need everyone's support, both moral and material.

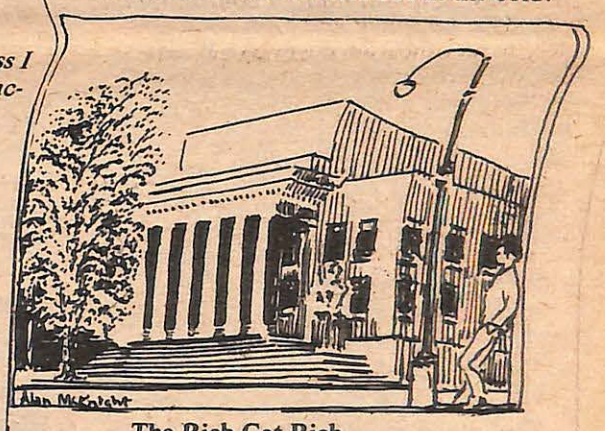
YNFAC Blasts Yale Statement as Threatening and Arbitrary

The Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee, now organizing clerical and technical workers at Yale, issued the following statement attacking Yale's job freeze, through organizer Denise Johnson.

On September 9, Yale sent an "urgent memo" to all its employees announcing a freeze on hiring. Yale claims its expenses will exceed its income this year, due to the rising cost of living and losses in the stock market. Hence, the university is trying to cut corners and shift the burden of the cutbacks onto its employees—particularly the clerical and technical workers.

In many departments, the hiring freeze means that Yale won't hire replacements as vacancies occur. Each worker will then be expected to produce the same amount of work as would be produced by full staff, with no salary increase. Most Yale departments do not authorize overtime pay, so workers putting in overtime won't be compensated.

The memo also threatens future layoffs or reduced raises to achieve the "large savings" Yale claims are necessary to keep faculty and student services at present levels. Layoffs threaten workers, since Yale does not pay into unemployment insurance for its clerical and technical staff. Workers laid off will be left out in the cold.



The Rich Get Rich

YNFAC sees contradictions between the poverty claimed by Yale and the facts. We do not believe that Yale, in its current crisis, can continue to buy community property (most recently the Walker Funeral Home on Chapel Street), to landscape its parking lots, plant trees on York Street, and redecorate its facilities, and at the same time claim it has no money to hire the additional full time staff it needs. In some cases, Yale has filled some of those vacant jobs with part-time students at bursary rates, which are higher than the regular part time hourly rates.

YNFAC sees Yale's job freeze as another attempt to economize by cutting out benefits to those who can least afford it—its employees. The union plans to combat the freeze by stepping up its organizing drive, so that collective action can be brought against Yale to reorder its priorities. YNFAC feels that employees, who are also affected by the same rising costs in fuel, food, and other necessities as Yale, should not have to pay for Yale's increased costs as well as their own.

Despite recent attempts by the University to show an interest in its employees by publishing an administration run "employees newsletter", the gap between workers and management is growing. YNFAC's goals are becoming the goals of all workers at Yale, and consensus grows that a binding contract, negotiated by union representatives, is the only way to protect the worker's interest against Yale.

Profs Begin Faculty Union at NH College

Jumpy New Haven College administrators refused comment again and again this week on the NHC Faculty Federation, a newly organized faculty union.

The reason they're nervous is because the union is the faculty's last resort after a long series of salary agreements broken by the Peterson/Hutchinson administration. After the question of the union's jurisdiction is decided, an election will be held to decide whether the union or the Board of Faculty Welfare (elected by the Faculty but with no recourse to federal or state law) will serve as the faculty's collective bargaining agent. If the union is chosen, the administration may well have to start keeping its promises.

One union leaflet outlines "How the NewHaven College Faculty was Driven to Collective Bargaining." In 1966, an accreditation committee visiting the college reported that salary inequities were among the serious shortcomings of the college. "There was a time when you could hire a professor for a relatively low salary," says one union member, "then the cost of living went up and academicians were very much in demand. They had to pay higher salaries to get them, but meanwhile the administration...successfully resisted any attempt to get raises for its present faculty."

Grievance Procedure

In response to the committee's criticism, a new faculty constitution providing for a "grievance procedure" was adopted in 1968. A test case was settled by the administration for such a small amount of salary adjustment that the new procedure *was completely useless from the start.*

All through 1969, however, the Board of Faculty Welfare worked to get administration action on the faculty's complaints. A minimum pay scale and salary formula was agreed upon to correct the backlog of inequities. This agreement was supported by the faculty and the Board of Faculty Welfare, but the 1970-71 letters of appointment again failed to honor it. About 20 faculty members turned in their letters for adjustments which were never made. The Board of Faculty Welfare requested $20,000 to care for the 20 "neediest cases," which was also turned down.

Last April the Faculty withdrew its vote of confidence in Peterson, opted for collective bargaining and formed the Faculty Federation to petition the state for collective bargaining.

Complainant Not Promoted

The only faculty member to sign a complaint to the Connecticut State Board of Labor Relations about the administration's behavior was English Professor Jerome Ellison. Ellison's promotion to full professor was duly approved by a faculty committee and his department chairman. However, out of six people due for promotion at the same time, his was the only one to be arbitrarily cancelled by the administration, which refused to give a reason. Professor Ellison, active in the formation of the union, charged that the denial was due to his union activity and has brought his case to the state Labor Board.

Since the formation of the union there has been constant harrassment of union faculty by the administration. "The fall season opened," in the words of a union member, as at least three members were moved to more crowded, noisier and less convenient offices, and the case of Ralph Carriouola (see related article) resulted in indefinite suspension.

Another faculty member said, "Anyone who's not a department chairman here is so in fear of his job that he dares not say anything that would contradict what the administration says. Therefore there is company

Continued on page 14

New Haven College in Crisis, Another Professor Suspended

by N. Parker Prescott

New Haven College is facing another crisis this semester following the actions of Dr. Allan Hutchinson, Vice President of the college. After classes began this fall, Dr. Hutchinson summarily suspended music professor Ralf Carriuolo for changing classrooms. This suspension and a similar action taken earlier this summer against instructor WilliamScholl, refusing to grant him any summer courses, seem to be an attempt by Hutchinson to control campus politics and prepare the way for his own promotion to the presidency of the college.

In January incumbent President Peterson is stepping down, and as of now only two candidates are in contention: Dr. Hutchinson and Mr. Scholl. Scholl's politics are far removed from those of Hutchinson and are closely aligned with those of Prof. Carriuolo.

Both Scholl and Carriuolo are spokesmen for the left, or practically anything non-Hutchinsonian, at New Haven College. By removing Prof. Carriuolo, Hutchinson would deprive Scholl of much of his verbal and political support, the left would lose one of its major spokesmen, and Hutchinson would face one less opponent, thus assuring himself a better chance for the college presidency.

Inadequate facilities

The suspension of Prof. Carriuolo followed an attempt to find adequate classroom facilities for his students. Upon arriving on campus this September the students found that all of his classes, in music, had been assigned to a room in the basement of the library. The class room is filled by an average of 18 students, is an unventilated 20 by 16 feet. Leaky sewage and heating pipes occupy sections of the room and the door must be kept

Virginia Blaisdell

Ralf Carriuolo

closed at all times to ensure as little classroom interruption as possible. The students protested these intolerable conditions to the administration and asked Prof. Carriuolo to find a new room assignment.

On Sept. 1 Mr. Carriuolo requested another room from Dr. Hutchinson. *After two weeks of inaction by the vice president, it became evident that Hutchinson had no interest in the welfare of the students.* For this reason Prof. Carriuolo located a suitable empty unused classroom and made a series of requests for this specific room. Again vice president Hutchinson took no action. Accordingly on Monday, Sept. 21, the students, supervised by Prof. Carriuolo and a campus security guard, moved the music equipment into the unused room. The equipment was later removed upon order of Dr. Hutchinson.

Outraged, the next morning's class asked for a meeting with Dr. Hutchinson but were refused. Carriuolo, however, was admitted to Hutchinson's office and was told that his actions in moving the equipment had resulted in his suspension from all teaching duties at the college.

Suspension Notice

That same day the New Haven College Board of Governors met to discuss the suspension and later informed Carriuolo, through President Peterson, that he would be allowed to resume his teaching duties the next Monday on a probationary status, until the Committee on Internal Affairs could hear the case. Shortly after Prof. Carriuolo was notified by a memo from Dr. Hutchinson that he was suspended until further notice from the vice president's office.

In the memo Hutchinson accused Carriuolo of "breaking into" the empty classroom, despite another statement by the Security Department of the college to the contrary. This latter statement also allowed that similar actions by instructors were not infrequent at New Haven College.

The New Haven College Federation of Teachers has pledged its full support of Prof. Carriuolo on this issue. (See accompanying article.)

It appears that Dr. Hutchinson's maneuvers against Prof. Carriuolo are direct retribution for his activities during several strikes on campus supporting students, contrary to the vice president's own political feelings. It is impossible to see anything in Vice President Hutchinson's actions and accusations but political motives and blatant repression.

Girl Faces Obstacles To Run Cross-Country

by Karen Waggoner

Susan Hollander, a 15-year-old sophomore at Hamden High School, is finding out that it's not always easy to follow in your big brother's fleet footsteps---especially if you're a girl.

Susan's brother, Tommy, was a cross-country star at Hamden and Susan took him up on his offer to train her as a runner. She trained until she could run around her neighborhood for miles and not feel tired until she stopped.

"It makes me feel good," Susan said, "to be really tired , really hot with all the blood going around. It's part of me now."

But according to the Connecticut Interscholastic Athletic Conference, Susan, a *petite, dark-haired girl, could not be part* of the all-male Hamden team. CIAC rules say that "athletic teams are made up entirely of boys or entirely of girls." Unfortunately Hamden has no girls' cross country team; even if they did there would be no other all-girl teams to compete with. So Susan and Hamden coach Carl E. Westberg thought it was logical for Susan to run with the boys.

Alan Waggoner

She ran several miles a day on her own during the summer and worked out with the team when pre-season practices began. One day Susan was called aside and told that someone had phoned to complain that it wasn't proper for Susan to run through the woods with the rest of the team. And the high school, which must follow CIAC rules to maintain its approved CIAC status, nixed Susan's hopes for competing in the fall meets.

Fortunately, Susan's father, William Hollander, who was also a high school runner, felt this way: "Individuals should make up their own minds what they want to do as long as what they want doesn't hurt anyone else. So if Susan wants to cook she can cook ; if she wants to run she can run."

Since the CIAC felt differently, the Hollanders had to give up or take the matter to court. "There wasn't much choice in the matter," Hollander said.

The Hollanders hired a lawyer and sought a temporary restraining order and then a permanent injunction so that the school officials and CIAC could no longer prevent her from participating in the sport.

Unreasonably Deprived

As plaintiff, Susan claims that the action of the defendants (Hamden school officials as well as the CIAC' although Susan has the support of the school) "deprives her of her right to equal protection of the laws of Connecticut, in that it establishes discrimination *between the sexes in a mechanical manner and without any reasonable relationship* between the purpose of the discrimination and the sex-based classification...."

The case is based around the recent landmark federal decision which opened McSorley's Old Ale House in New York City to women. The judge who made this decision contended: "To adhere to practices supported by ancient chivalristic concepts, when there may no longer exist a need or basis therefor, may only serve to isolate women from the realities of everyday life, and to perpetuate, as a matter of law, economic and sexual exploitation."

Except for some occasional elbowing, cross-country is a non-contact sport where bigness and brawn are far less important than speed and endurance. Still, at a hearing on September 23 in New Haven Superior Court, the CIAC produced two female gym teachers who testified that girls are physiologically and psychologically incapable of competing with boys.

Ambition Unlimited

While the Hollanders were waiting for the judge's decision--a temporary restraining order would allow Susan to compete until a permanent injunction was either granted or denied--Susan discussed her ambitions:

"I want to be a runner. I want to be a violinist. I want to be a writer," she said in one breath. "I want to be a psychoanalyst who interprets dreams." Susan denies that she is terribly good at Cross-country, but wants the chance to practice and improve. "I didn't really expect to compete this year. I'm just a beginner," she said, "but there was a day when someone said 'we don't want you on the roads' and that made me really upset."

In spite of her own experiences, Susan is convinced that "equal rights" is not the most important part of women's liberation. Women are making the same mistake as the blacks before they discovered that black is beautiful, she said. "Women's liberation should say 'we don't want male values; we have something better'."

I was parked the second car on Church St. near Elm about 5:30 on Saturday afternoon when I saw 3 or 4 men not too far from my car laughing and saying there they go they'll get him I was about 2 yds to pull away when I looked where they were looking and I saw 2 men running across Church St. I stopped at the red light and I looked down Elm St. towards Orange St. I saw this lone man walking and these other 2 men run up to him and shove him against the building and each one grabbed him by the arm in back then the light changed I looked before I started and the 3 of them were walking. I didn't see the man pulling away or anything. I drove down to Wall St into Orange and I saw the 3 men crossing the St a few doors down Orange St across from the City Hall they went to the left side of the parked paddy wagon then they came to the back and opened the door and the men got in without any trouble I turned down Court St and they were behind me

After the 2 men had put this man in the paddy wagon they crossed in front of me and turned down Court St. They were both on foot.

As the 2 men were walking I saw one of the men carrying something long about 3½ feet long and it was black. When I first seen the men run towards him and shove the other men I didn't see the other man do anything because the other 2 men grabbed him and had his arms in the back of him and that's the way I saw them again when I was coming down Orange St.

September 1, 1970

Police Beat and Jail Panther Supporter

by Art Fleischner

Police gave further warning recently to those who oppose the power structure in New Haven when Zigmund Rakiec was jumped by two plainclothes agents on a Saturday afternoon at Church and Elm Streets.

Rakiec has been active as a Panther supporter, was on the green on several occasions and the day before the attack was in the confrontation at the courthouse. He is charged with aggravated assault, assault on an officer, carrying a weapon (a cane), resisting arrest and creating a disturbance.

A report of the arrest was read in a local paper by a West Haven woman the next day and she immediately got in touch with Rakiec. Having witnessed the event, she wrote a letter attesting to all she saw (see accompanying affidavit). Her name has been deleted on her attorney's advice.

Rakiec was taken to the Court Street jail where he was beaten for over an hour. The beating ceased through the intervention of Judge Charles Henchel. He was then taken to St. Raphael's hospital and finally thrown into the Whalley Avenue jail for four days until his friends could raise bail money.

He is now awaiting a trial date and visiting doctors to check on possible permanent head injuries which have kept him from working. He is also anxious to find anyone who witnessed the attack. Witnesses may write or phone **Modern Times.**

Virginia Blaisdell

Zigmund Rakiec

Women Plan Suit for Legal Abortions

A campaign to make legal abortions available to all Connecticut women who want them is getting under way in New Haven this fall. Organized by a group of local women, the campaign will include a law suit asking the federal court to *declare Connecticut's present abortion law unconstitutional.*

Sasha Harmon, speaking for the group which hopes to bring suit, said this week that as many women as possible are needed to participate in the campaign and to join the suit as plaintiffs. The suit will be initiated by women on behalf of all women who have been or will be harmed by Connecticut's prohibition of abortions.

"In our society," Harmon observed, *"pregnancy and motherhood still involve great burdens for a woman– burdens that a man never carries. Every woman knows that she alone should have the right– **does** have the right– to decide whether to have children and when to have children."*

Illegal Abortions

"The law now keeps women from exercising this basic right without fear of death, illness, or punishment. With a few exceptions, abortions are illegal in Connecticut. Although few women are prosecuted under the law, thousands are forced to seek illegal abortions."

Over one million women have illegal abortions every year in this country. As many as one thousand die as a result; 350,000 suffer serious physical complications. "Women take these risks," Harmon said, "because they must. They know their rights; but male-dominated legislatures have refused to recognize those rights."

"Now some of us want to see women stand up and fight openly for what is rightfully ours. We think that we must get rid of the law. That's the necessary first step toward winning cheap and available legal abortions. Then we'll try to make sure that doctors and hospitals begin serving our needs, once the law doesn't stand in their way."

Constitutional Right

The women plan to argue in federal court that Connecticut's law violates a woman's constitutional right to privacy and to control of her own body. The federal court will be asked to use its power as interpreter of the Constitution to declare the state law invalid.

Harmon stressed that because this will be a civil suit, women who join as plaintiffs will run no risk of fine or imprisonment. They will simply be named as representatives of all interested women. The State will be in the position of having to defend the law.

"We are not arguing for abortion as a method of birth control or population control," Harmon added.

All women interested in helping, in any way, should call 288-3723 or 562-8535.

Agent Fibs At FBI Fete

The Federal Bureau of Investigation may claim to be preserving the American Way, but **Modern Times** hasn't had too much luck with the FBI's interest in either the truth or in freedom of the press.

Last Friday night, an MT reporter was prevented from entering a testimonial dinner for Charles Weeks, retiring head of the New Haven FBI. A man who introduced himself as a "special agent" told the MT reporter that hewouldhave to leave the Park Plaza Hotel ballroom, where the dinner was being held, because "you weren't invited."

When pressed by the reporter, who insisted he had a valid press card approved by the New Haven police, the agent disappeared for a few moments and, upon returning, insisted once again that the reporter would have to leave.

Asked again for a reason, the agent said, "It's closed to the press." The FBI man was apparently ignorant or lying: the New Haven Register, whose managing editor sat at the head table with Mr. Weeks and other notables, carried an account the next day of the speeches given at the dinner.

The Register story says J.W. McDevitt, supreme knight of the Knights of Columbus called for policemen to be placed on "the same patriotic pedestal as soldiers who risk their lives to defend the interests of their country."

It was not clear to the MT reporter whether the agent was acting on orders or out of a personal dislike for Modern Times, whose coverage of matters involving the FBI has been less sympathetic than that of the Register.

Project Enough Gives Fair Haven Rock Fest

Virginia Blaisdell

In an effort to bring young people together and make them aware of their strength and potential, Project Enough sponsored a rock concert at Saltonstall Playground on Friday, September 25. From 8 p.m. until after 1 a.m. more than 800 neighborhood people enjoyed the ten groups that volunteered their services. Project Enough is a group of young Fair Haven residents concerned about the lack of facilities and programs for teenagers in their area.

Editorial Teachers: Their Right to Strike

Teachers as well as other public service workers deserve the right to strike. Without the right to use the weapon of the strike, public workers cannot conduct collective bargaining with their employers, for the simple reason that all power remains on the side of the employers. The right to strike is the only final, real power that workers have.

Not very many years ago, all strikes were illegal. Some courageous workers broke the anti-strike laws, forcing legislators to legalize the right to strike. Courageous teachers in New Haven are now in the same way forcing legislators to extend the right-to-strike laws to cover the rapidly growing number of public workers too.

& Concern for Pupils

The striking teachers in New Haven demonstrated their concern for improving education by their demands for smaller class size, a More Effective Schools program, and more freedom for teachers to teach —— all items designed to better conditions for both students and teachers.

The Board of Education, on the other hand, has demonstrated its lack of concern for education. First, it has tried to separate teachers from the community by obscuring the union demands for improving education and by presenting the union as only being interested in money.

The Board of Education and MayorGuida knew last spring (before the budget was submitted) what the teachers' demands would be. The teachers and the New Haven School system were ignored then, and now the Mayor and the Board of Education are pleading poverty.

At the same time that Mayor Guida is recommending that the city raise an additional $3.5 million to finance the Coliseum, he is wondering where the city can get a half million dollars for the schools.

The Board of Education includes such people as Lawrence Garfinkle (Vice-President of SNETCO), Orville Sweeting (Vice-President of Quinnipiac College ——— former head of MAT program at Yale) and Steven Papa (large real estate operator in New Haven). Their interests have always favored highway projects, parking garages, Chapel Mall, and the Coliseum over education.

The teachers, in the long run, are fighting for the interests of the community by demanding quality education for the children of New Haven.

The Board of Education and Mayor Guida try to turn parents against teachers by claiming that extra money for education must come from higher property taxes. Not so. Yale University is supposed to be interested in education. Yale owns $100 million worth of property in New Haven which is not on the grand list for taxation: And what about corporations such as Olin and SNETCO who take huge profits out of New Haven each year. They could and should pay more.

Every citizen in New Haven should stand behind the striking teachers. They are people demanding reasonable wages, good working conditions, and quality education.

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MODERN TIMES

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MODERN TIMES is a non-profit, volunteer labor publication of the American Independent Movement

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: Joelle Dominski, Peter O'Connell, David Adams, Rick Wolff, Florie Ricciuti, John Moulder, Liz Henderson, Matt Borenstein, Art Fleischner, Neal Beck, Joan Dimow, Alan McKnight, Virginia Blaisdell, Lew Haberly, Lillian Dimow, Harry Henderson, Debbie Anderson, Alan Waggoner, Betty Murray, Steve Ellner, Dick Bandler, Jane Bandler, Steve Mick, Naomi Resnick, Polly Gassler, Marshall Bergen, Jane Wheeler, Peter Jackson, Matthew Carrano, Marty O'Connor, Peter Friedland, Dick Wieland, Sam Goodwin, Karen Waggoner, Pat Darley, Larry Hogan, Jan Baecker, Art Mazer, Dan Vapnek, Bill Hersey, Olivia Stockard, George Johnson, Lee Ann Lee, Betsy Champa, Irv Pollack

"No, Hanson, you didn't find a box of bullets and two bags of rice. You captured an ammo dump and a supply depot."

Write on

Parents Want Better Schools

To the Editors:

We, the parents of students from Welch and Welch Annex, for the most part, also have children in Lee High, Troup and Prince, even in college.

Our kids are far behind all the surrounding schools during the regular school year, anyhow, and now with the teachers out, and most of the children out, what kind of an education are they going to get? You can pay subs and parents to babysit with our children now, who are not able to teach our children for many reasons, not enough supplies, over crowded conditions, etc., so why can't these same funds be used to pay people to help our teachers during the regular school year so that our children can have the benefit of a better education? If class sizes could be cut, supplies bought, they could simplify the work for the classroom teacher a great deal.

It's easy to say you love our kids. (Well it's not being shown). Your kids don't have to attend the same schools.

To say "No negotiations during school hours to end the strike" is costing our kids a big loss that they are not going to be able to catch up.

How can kids be educated without good teachers? Educate our kids now, and we can eliminate the need for Adult Education Classes.

We would like to close by informing you that we have consulted an attorney and are prepared to bring suit against the City of New Haven for neglecting to give our children the proper education that they need, and deserve. Where are our people?

Concerned Parents of Welch and Welch-Annex Schools

Mc Lucas Trial Calm, not Fair

To the Editors:

The letter from 12 Yale Law professors published in the **Register** of September 13 seems to me to miss a number of important points discussing the "fairness" of the Lonnie McLucas trial.

First, it cannot be assumed that the McLucas trial was fair simply because it was calm and because the defendant was found not guilty of three of four counts. Regardless of Judge Mulvey's demeanor, the fairness of a number of his rulings is open to question. The exclusion of testimony relating to other recent instances of cruel and insane behavior by the prosecution's chief witness, George Sams, is but one serious example of such a ruling.

An equally important point is that, whatever fairness there was in the McLucas trial was the direct result of tremendous efforts by many people, none of which were mentioned in the professors' letter. Literally hundreds of thousands of dollars are required for the defense of such a case—for investigation, for transportation of witnesses, for printing of records, etc., to say nothing of the time and talent of defense lawyers.

Third, to the extent that a fair trial was achieved in this case, it was the result of the constant efforts by many concerned people to focus public attention upon the manner in which our judicial system was performing in this case. The numerous meetings, petitions, demonstrations and other activities were essential to bring the trial up to whatever level of fairness it reached. Yet this was a unique set of circumstances. Other accused persons cannot count upon similar public scrutiny to insure that their cases will receive more than the routine treatment usually accorded black or militant defendants.

In short, I believe the McLucas case, rather than being cause for the legal profession to congratulate itself, is more realistically an instance of the extreme difficulty faced by a black person or a revolutionary in obtaining justice.

Ruth Emerson
2271 Ridge Rd.
North Haven, Ct.

Yale Profits as City Suffers

by Peter Friedland

The few rich, white men who run the $2 billion Yale Corporation may be realizing that lack of money can sometimes talk louder than money itself. At least, that's one thing they might see from the recent decision by the city of New Haven to tax 12 Yale properties.

New Haven, like most cities in America, is having financial problems. Cities get their money mostly from taxes, so when they have problems, they either increase the existing taxes—which New Haven is also planning to do—or they find new sources of tax money. It's pretty hard for anyone who is looking for new sources of taxes to miss Yale Corporation. Yale sits on almost a hundred million dollars worth of New Haven's land for which it pays the city absolutely nothing.

Still, the city is not presuming to try to eliminate the exemption on all of Yale's property. It only wants to tax such implausible "educational" institutions as a restaurant, a golf course, a skating rink, a private publishing business and apartment buildings. And it is always looking for more to acquire as it did recently with the Walker Funeral Home on Chapel Street. These properties are worth $3.8 million, and are only about 3.9% of all of Yale's land. They would yield $268,804 in taxes to the city at present tax rates. But Yale is fighting the moves by the city in court—and, most probably, with whatever other influence it has among its friends in business and politics in the city and state.

Yale President Kingman Brewster insists that Yale too has financial problems and is running a deficit of about $2 million, *so that the university corporation can't possibly afford to pay taxes to New Haven.*

Yet, as Mayor Guida pointed out recently in a newspaper interview, Yale uses many of the services for which all other New Haven residents have to pay, yet the university gets them free.

Yale Gets Off Free

That means that New Haven residents are paying for Yale to have police, water, land, streets, etc. In turn, Yale has been able to use more of its money for such alleged "educational facilities" as restaurants and golf courses, as well as actually "educating" (in a manner of speaking) its students.

But this fact in turn means that New Haven residents have less money for everyday living, because so much of their incomes is going to taxes. And most people have been unable to expect very much help from the city in improving such vital areas as a shortage of housing and inadequate public educational facilities. If Yale paid New Haven just for the services it uses in the city, New Haven would have an additional $2.6 million per year in revenue, it was estimated recently.

When Brewster says Yale has financial problems and can't pay for what it gets from New Haven, he is saying, in essence: "The needs of Yale students are more important than the needs of the people of New Haven." But why is Yale's well-being more important than that of the people of New Haven? What does Yale do for New Haven?

What Yale Does

When asked these questions last year Kingman Brewster pointed to the new Social Science Center, suggesting that the study of urban affairs by Yale students would benefit New Haven. That sounds pretty feeble, but it's probably the best Brewster could do. Yale at best can provide more studies, more professors, more ideas, but it is unwilling to provide what the city needs: *money*.

Yale is one of the most "elite" universities in America. That means it trains many people for universities, corporations and the national government. But much of the "research" its students and professors write about has little to do with New Haven, and none of it will provide any solutions to the kinds of problems raised by the housing shortage, the Olin, Armstrong and teachers' strikes.

In fact, Yale "takes over existing housing, makes it tax-exempt, and sets it up exclusively for their students," says Mayor Guida. "All this has done is add to the housing shortage in this city," he adds. If this is what Yale is doing in New Haven, why should the people of this city be paying Yale's share of the city's taxes?

Typical Injustice

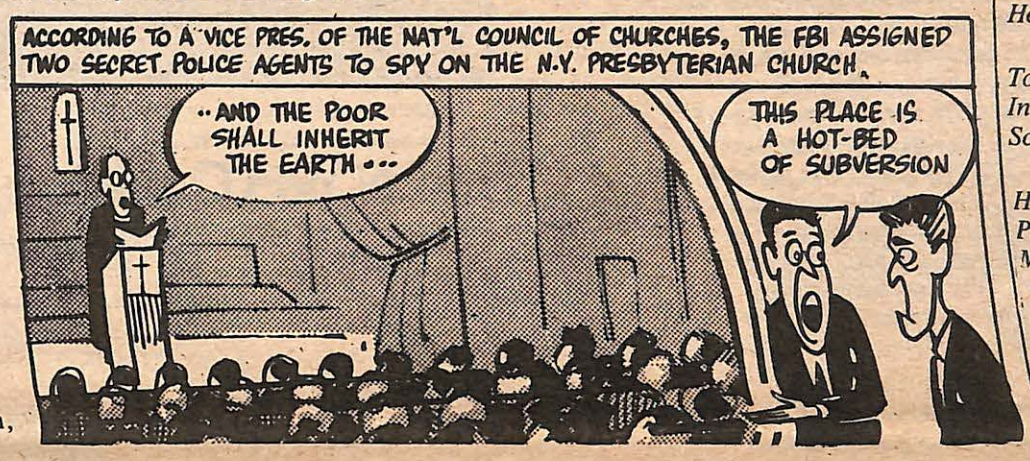
At present, Yale's privileged status at the expense of the low- and moderate-income families of teachers, plant workers, and other working people is typical of an unjust tax system in America today. Large, powerful companies and wealthy individuals with friends in the Congress, the executive and judicial system and in government agencies continue to pay much less of their income to the government than do most Americans. The recent "tax reform" plugged some of these "loopholes," but actually made others larger, economists acknowledge.

NewHaveners have been trying to get Yale to pay its share for a long time, beginning back in the 1930's. And in recent years, even such friends of Yale as Richard Lee and Democratic state senate candidate Joseph Lieberman have agreed that Yale should pay up. In addition, there is a pending city ordinance which would limit Yale's ability to purchase any more land to make it tax-exempt and further deprive the city of revenues.

No doubt Yale will fight the present moves in every way it can, since even though only a small portion of its property would be taxed, the city and the people might decide that Yale ought to do as much belt-tightening as everybody else and end its tax exemption altogether.

After all, when anyone else has to pay taxes, they don't just tell the city, "Sorry, I want to get a new car and pay off my mortgage and send my kids to college, so I can't afford to pay taxes."

People put off or don't do some things they would like to, so that they can pay their taxes, even if they have to go into debt to do it. Why should Yale be any different?


ACCORDING TO A VICE PRES. OF THE NAT'L COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, THE FBI ASSIGNED TWO SECRET POLICE AGENTS TO SPY ON THE N.Y. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
"AND THE POOR SHALL INHERIT THE EARTH..."
THIS PLACE IS A HOT-BED OF SUBVERSION

Comprehend

by Pat Thornburg

Mrs. Noon will not cook supper tonight.
Tonight she is Jennifer's child;
A crayon mommy taped on the wall is
Jennifer.

Try to think through the blood,
Cannot; structure
Uncomprehending.

At once and together
Identical eyes wide,
Pleading no, wondering why.

Two cries gagged out seeking
the seekers, yet found no faces,
No meeting.

A man threw down his peace,
Galled by helplessness,
Determined to make sorrow a stone.

Grasping this stone he raised
It up, turned it to fire and
Led a torchlight procession

Across the communities of families
Staring inside,
Hearts shrunk around dinner.

To another man alive in the world
In this town now, the light
Scorched. He roared, frightening

His shadowed comprehension.
Pulled together tightly he
Must unloose or smother,

Mother, daughter,
Daughter, mother,
And so did.

Open Line The Panther and the Cross

by Merold Westphal

Merold Westphal is an active Baptist layman, member of the Council of Churches Task Force on Law and Justice, member of the Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers, and a teacher of philosophy. This article represents his personal views and is the first of a two part series.

I defend the Black Panthers, not so much in spite of, but because of my committment to Christ. Most of my Christian friends are puzzled—though that's too mild a description for some of the responses I get—by my pro-Panther posture. When the Panthers say, "Whoever is not with us is against us," my friends respond, "Well, if that's the way it is, I'll have to be against them, just because I cannot, as a Christian, be for them. I simply cannot condone...

I believe the crucial issues here are only two. First, the Panthers are making a radical criticism of the American reality in the name of the American dream. They remind us that America is beautiful for her

. . . patriot dream that sees, beyond
the years,
Thine alabaster cities gleam, undimmed
by human tears.

They remind American Christians of their unanswered prayer:

America! America! God shed His grace
on thee
And crown they good with brotherhood
from sea to shining sea.

Sacrilege and Idolatry

But so many of us have become blind to the gap between the sacred dream and the present reality that radical criticism is treated as sacrilege. Like the Pharisees, we say "the Law, the Law; the Temple, the Temple," though by our traditions we pervert the law (Mark 7), and, when we go to the temple we say, "Lord, I thank thee that I am not like other men." (Luke 18) From the idolatry of this process of making the national status quo sacred, Jesus and the prophets called men to repent. They were, of course, treated like America treats the Panthers. But we, if we would listen, might hear them speaking to us, even in the raucous and obscene shouts of the Panthers.

The other issue is focussed in the question, "But how can I support the Panthers? I simply cannot condone...." What follows in place of the open ellipsis is usually not established fact. What about "the bombings?" What about "the killings?" The bombings turn out to be those which never took place in New York, for which the Panthers have been charged with conspiracy, and for which trial has not yet been completed. And the silence which greets the question, "How many Panthers have been convicted by an impartial jury of their peers of even firing a gun other than in self-defense?" reveals repeatedly that educated people who should know better take for established fact what is only the police version of an incident as reported in the conventional media. I need hardly remind you that, when it comes to the Panthers, the police are hardly neutral observers.

What Kind of Sinner

But this is not the heart of the matter. Even when the unsubstantiated allegations are cleared away, there remain things about the Panthers which I myself cannot condone. While it is true that the Panthers are not racists, the epithet "pig" expresses and engenders a hatred which Jesus would find, I believe, indistinguishable from murder. The same would be true of the Panthers' officially expressed glee at the killing of four state policement in California. There's no getting away from it. The Panthers are, I feel, sinners, not in the content of their politics, whatever its validity, but in the spirit of hatred which informs it.

But the woman taken in the act of adultery was a sinner too. And Jesus took her side against the bloodthirsty Pharisees who came to see how he stood on law and order. He suffered from no romantic illusions about "the people". Rather than ignoring her sin he told her to go and sin no more. But that was only *after* he had sided with her against the sins of the powerful and selfrighteous Pharisees. He cut right to the heart of the moral apartheid which is the essence of Phariseeism. Where the Pharisees saw two kinds of people, the sinners and the righteous, Jesus saw only two kinds of sinners, respectable and unrespectable, and he was more concerned about the sins of the former. As long as the Pharisees were present, it was only their sins which Jesus rebuked. He feared no guilt by association with the woman taken in adultery because he knew that the virtue by disassociation which the Pharisses possessed was as false as it was cheap.

Here as at so many points, the Gospel is grounded in the Old Testament, and Jesus, though more than the greatest of the prophets for Christians, is not less. Speaking of the Hebrew people, the Theologian Walter Rauschenbusch asked, "What other nation has a library of classics in which the spokesmen of the common people have the dominant voice?" So much is this the case with the prophets (or check out David in Psalm 72), so onesidedly do they take the side of the poor and oppressed against the rich and powerful, whom we would call the establishment, that one almost gets the impression that they did have that view of the virtue of "the people" which we associate with Rousseau and Dostoyevsky.

NEXT ISSUE: Which Sinners?

The Panther Women : A Talk

by Joelle Dominski

As we sat on the porch of Black Panther Party headquarters on the eve of the Constitutional Convention First Plenary Session in Philadelphia, Frances Carter expressed great enthusiasm for the future of the party. Frances Carter is the only one of the New Haven Nine presently free on bail, and she had just heard that there was a good chance the others would be out on bail soon.

Since Lonnie McLucas has been acquitted of the very charges that the others are being tried for "I don't see how they'll be able to convict the others," says Carter. But she is quick to add, "we're not that optimistic because we have no faith in the judicial system. We never let optimism overpower us at any cost."

Yet Frances Carter is optimistic about the growing support for the Black Panther Party. She has faith that "the voices and support of the people will let those in jail be with us all again. Nothing can stop the spirit of the Party and the people," she adds.

Racism Not Understood

It was the tragedy of the death of John Huggins in 1969, combined with the sustaining spirit of Ericka Huggins that first brought Frances and her sister Peggy Hudgins into the Black Panther Party. Frances Carter had experienced racism all her life, especially in high school, but she never thought of it in a political way. "I just thought those people just didn't like 'niggers'," she said.

The Carter family had moved from Bridgeport to Trumbull and Frances and her three sisters were practically the only black students in the school. She recalls how when she was the only black person in her gym class she was idolized because they felt that black people are supposed to excel in sports and dancing. At this time she was considering going to college but finally decided that her education wasn't adequate. She abandoned the idea of college when her twelth grade history teacher taught about United States slavery in a racist way. "When I tried to talk she'd shut me up in class. This turned me off because I realized I had no freedom of expression." "But my life is unimportant," she insists. "I'm just one person; I'm not an individualist."

***Several years later, when Bunchy Carter (no relation)* and New Haven born John Huggins were killed by police bullets in California, Frances Carter and her sister Peggy felt they had to do something. They had visited the Boston Panther Party office on weekends occasionally, so when political education classes began in Bridgeport they attended. It was here that Frances met Ericka Huggins. "She had just lost her husband but she was still pushing on, still intensifying the struggle. I wanted to follow the example of her strength."**

Soon after, in February 1969, Frances Carter joined the Black Panther Party. It was here that she lost her individualist feelings. She describes how she used to think money was the utmost concern in her life. But when she learned in political education classes how money is used in capitalism, she no longer loved it. "There is no room in the Black Panther Party for superiority in terms of material things," explains Carter.

Christine Pattee

Frances and Osceola, one of the Panther children, at New Haven Party Headquarters.

Peggy Hudgins at Niantic State Farm for Women.

Black Panther Party

Christine Pattee

"The voices and support of the people will let those in jail be with us all again."

None Alienated

The Panther Party doesn't believe in the superiority of any race either. Frances Carter points out that at the courthouse vigil held while the jury was deciding the verdict for Lonnie McLucas there was participation not only by the black community but also by whites. "It's a class struggle, not a race struggle," says Carter resolutely. "We refuse to perpetrate the same kind of madness upon the whites as they have upon us. We know it's going to take participation from all groups and classes to help us end race and class oppression."

The Party is receiving wide support. During our interview, the 35 Sylvan Avenue office had several visitors. A white family from the neighborhood came to find out what they could do to help and a black woman and her daughter wanted to know when there would be chapters set up in various states where she has friends. They were greeted warmly as were passers-by who raised fists in solidarity.

When Bridgeport chapter of the Panther Party moved to New Haven soon after it had been set up, community political education classes were held. More than 25 people from all over New Haven would attend these sessions led by Ericka Huggins and they would go on for hours. Frances Carter was always impressed at how Huggins would make everything so clear, with examples. "Our living experiences from off the street, combined with our political education make a utopian experience," says Carter.

Loves Party, People

The understanding gained from the group going through these education classes all together gives Frances

With Frances Carter

Carter strength. Even when she was in jail, Ericka Huggins would lead the women Panthers in political education. Carter says that her main strength comes from love for the Party and the people and knowing that "the spirit of the people is greater than the man's technology." This belief carried her through her bail hearings. "I would go into court and think, if I get out on bail I do, and if I don't that will bring me one step closer to realizing that there is no justice in the courts."

The first time she made an appeal for bail, Judge Palmer had to admit that there wasn't enough evidence to prosecute her. He ordered her released on $10,000 bail with $750 security last January. But, as Frances Carter put it, "after I was released the prosecutor got extremely uptight that I was out on the street telling the truth of what happened." So he demanded that she either testify for the state or return to jail. "There was no vacillation," Carter emphasized. "I just told Katie Roraback, my lawyer, I'd go back to jail."

Frances Carter believes that the prosecutor thought she would give in after she'd had her first day with her baby since he was born in jail three months earlier. But the Panther Party was taking excellent care of her child and this helped her. Now that she is back home, Frances Carter helps take care of the children, too. During our interview she watched carefully to see that young Osceola who was playing on the porch near us, was well occupied.

Christine Pattee

"It's a Class Struggle, not a Race Struggle."

Black Panther Party

Rose Smith at a rare visit with her baby at Niantic.

When Frances Carter went back to jail, she stayed for five months. "Then the injustice was overruled and I was out again. Being sent back was just another way to try and silence the Nine and destroy the Party," she says. There are many horror stories to be told about the days in prison. They range from the isolation the women are confined to, to physical brutality and damaging health.

New Category Found

The Panther women are the first prisoners in the history of Niantic to be put in administrative isolation. This means they are separated from the rest of the prison population. The first two months were "almost a mind blower" recalls Frances Carter. All the women were confined to separate cells. This confinement plus lack of exercise was especially hard for her and the other pregnant woman, Rose Smith. It was Ericka Huggins who managed to keep their spirits up.

Now the women Panther prisoners have a little hallway to themselves. There is little to keep them occupied during the day. They have to have breakfast at 7 a.m., then wait for lunch and then wait for supper. There is a sewing machine and a beat-up television that they watch the news on. They are locked in for the night with double locks at 9 p.m.

The matrons would harass the Panther women, recalls Frances Carter. Once she ended up in solitary for nine days because another prisoner had come into her room when she was asleep. The matron charged that Carter had invited the other prisoner in, which is against the rules. Rose Smith, Peggy Hudgins and Ericka Huggins wanted to find out how Frances was after she had been put away. They managed to get near her cell and yell in "All Power to the People". But they were caught and beaten for this. Rose Smith was beaten worst of all. The other women prisoners staged a sit-down in support of the Panther women.

Rapport with Other Prisoners

The Panther women have good relationships with the women in the general prison population. Many of these women only have access to public defendants who don't inform them of their legal rights, explains Frances Carter.

So the Panther women would ask their lawyer questions and pass on the information. Carter gives one example of an inmate who was hit by a truck on the exercise path. The driver, who was probably drunk, went free but the women who was hit had to pay a $20 ticket for "reckless trespassing of a pedestrian." Frances Carter also tells how the men employees have forced sex on the inmates and if they got pregnant they'd be shipped to another jail to keep it quiet. Many of the women never realized they could protest these incidents in court.

The prisoners in Niantic Correctional Institution for Women are subjected to what Carter calls "horse doctors." Her sister Peggy has a severe case of arthritis but only after ten black doctors brought suit has she been allowed to see a doctor of her choice. The prison doctor, Dr. Friedman, says Peggy's is not a case of life or death. "He's a racist," says Carter, "because he said we complained more than the Green Berets. He puts us in the same class as them and judges them innocent and us guilty."

When Frances Carter gave birth during her stay in prison, she was taken to the prison hospital and forced to use that hospital's medical staff. She had requested permission to have her own doctor deliver her child. She had a difficult birth, but her family was not permitted to visit the hospital. Her labor lasted 30 hours and the doctors finally delivered the baby by caesarean section. She was returned to prison almost immediately and was not provided with adequate hygienic supplies.

The women have a lot of trouble with the dentist who doesn't "even wash his hands before seeing a patient after he goes to the bathroom." He cut the length of Rose Smith's tongue with the drill once when she was pregnant. He gave her novocaine to stop the pain but nothing to stop the bleeding. "She couldn't eat for days and this was bad for the baby," says Carter.

These are just a couple of the many examples of maltreatment that Frances Carter mentioned. And they are taking their toll. When Carter went to a dentist after being in prison he couldn't believe that a badly broken tooth had been an attempt at pulling that tooth out by a registered dentist. And of course because of the poor treatment she received when she was having her baby, Frances Carter is left with many internal problems. Because Ericka Huggins has not been able to get a cyst treated properly the vision in one eye is not so good. Peggy Hudgins still has not gained any of the weight that she needs to.

Women Hold Own

Frances Carter explains that the women are doing their best to help each other. "Ericka and Rose give some of their meager portions of food to Peggy so she'll gain weight." But, she adds, now Ericka Huggins who is six feet tall, weighs less than 120 pounds.

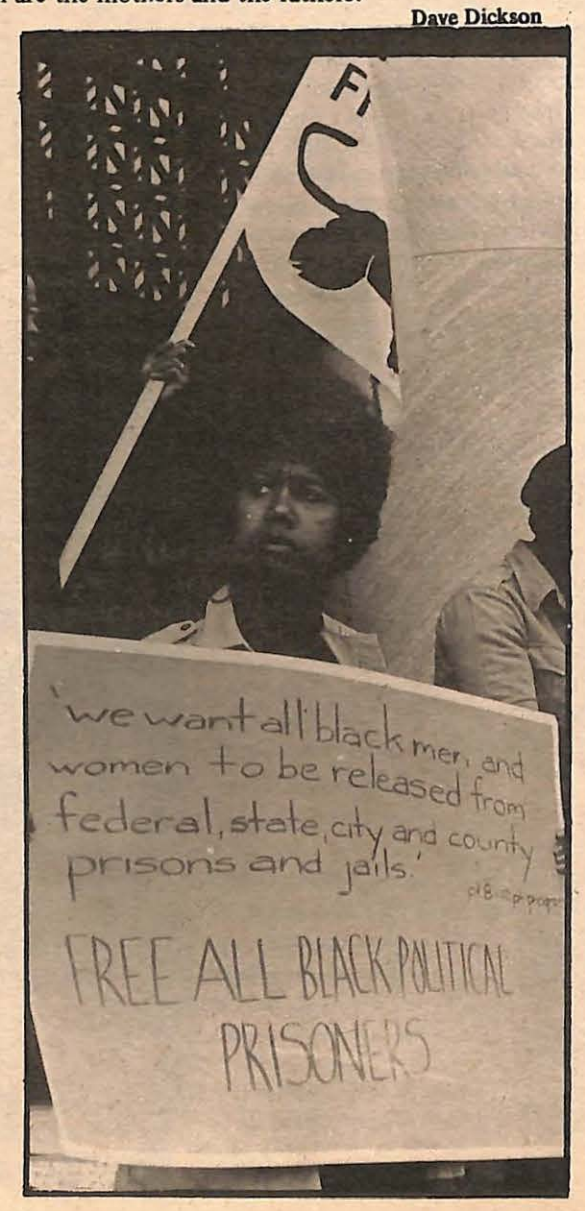
Members of the Black Panther Party have experienced a lot for their years. Frances Carter is just 21. "Youth makes the revolution," she says with a smile, and adds seriously, "we have quite a bit of youth to take over if we meet with some fatal consequence." She describes the children they are now producing as "warriors to continue from where we leave off." The children of the Panther Party are well cared for, Frances Carter explains, because "we all are the mothers and the fathers."

Ericka Huggins

at rally to free Huey Newton, the New Haven Chapter's first action May 1969 (Right)
Below: at Niantic.

Black Panther Party

Dave Dickson


we want all black men, and
women to be released from
federal, state, city and county
prisons and jails.
FREE ALL BLACK POLITICAL
PRISONERS

Virginia Blaisdell

Daily picketing at Hillhouse High School.

What a Student Learned

by Hugh Tobin

As a student at the High School in the Community, the only high school in New Haven which was not virtually shut down by the teachers' strike, I could have attended classes as usual during the strike. However, I felt that this would be unfair to the few teachers who were striking at HSC, and also to the vast majority of the students in the city who really had no school to which to go. Therefore, I went out on strike.

I had originally intended that this article be a summary of my experiences during the strike and my observations and feelings about it, but in the light of the recent developments leading up to the settlement I feel that, as a student concerned about the quality of education, I must emphasize the aspect of the strike which has the most serious implications for the students of New Haven.

On September 24, in an apparent reversal of its earlier position, the Board of Education offered the teachers' union a fairly generous salary schedule, leaving as the main bone of contention the "180 day" issue. Naively enough, I (and many others) wondered why the Board had waited so long to offer the terms. Had they been offered earlier the 180 day issue need not have arisen.

Long Strike Saves Money

With the recent reversion by the Board to an extremely hard-line, its refusal to give an inch on any issue, its refusal even to talk about the 180 day issue, and Mayor Guida's viciously misleading tirade against the teachers, the reason behind the Board's moves became as transparent as it was cynical. Obviously, the Board had deliberately delayed offering a reasonable salary scale until late in the strike because the money saved by not paying striking teachers could be offered in the form of a salary increase. And, all the while, the Board received state subsidies just as if it were paying the teachers by keeping the schools officially "open."

This is the only logical reason for the Board's absolute refusal to consider having 180 days of school, and it explains why the Board insisted on keeping all schools open when it was clearly ridiculous to do so. These tactics on the part of the Board demonstrated an incredible lack of concern for the welfare of the students of New Haven. This lack of concern is confirmed every time a member of the administration makes a statement about the 180 day issue: they invariably talk only in terms of the money involved, never of what is best for the students.

When Mayor Guida said that he could not understand how teachers who claimed to be dedicated to teaching could ask to be paid for days on which they did not teach, he was of course telling an atrocious lie. More than that he was showing that he has forgotten entirely that the students of New Haven had a stake in the issue. This is an attitude at which the students and parents of New Haven have every right to be enraged.

Need New Authority

What the Board's actions over the past weeks have shown most clearly is the unacceptability of the present system for determining the learning conditions of the students (too often referred to as the working conditions of the teachers), which amounts to a brutal power struggle between the Board of Education and the Union. Under any system of collective bargaining, the only real power which the employees possess is that of a strike. Under normal conditions a strike puts a great deal of pressure on the employer, because the goods or services which he wishes to produce are not being produced; thus he must settle the strike if he can. In the case of the schools of New Haven, however, any strike by the teachers is rendered ineffective by the simple fact that the employer, i.e. the Board of Education, has no real interest in producing that commodity. It would just as soon save some money.

If the strike has proved anything it is that the power over the conditions in the schools should be in the hands of an authority which is concerned not merely with matters of money but with just provisions for the teachers and above all the best education for the students. It is now evident that such an authority must be sought on a higher level than that of the administration of the city.

Future Proposals

What Parents Decided

In reaction to the crisis caused by the teacher's strike, community groups and PTA's became more involved than ever before in meetings to discuss New Haven's educational problems. Although the initial topic was invariably the strike itself, many parents and teachers participating in these discussions ended up offering ideas for the improvement of the school system in general. With an opportunity to sit down together, the parents were able to formulate more clearly many ideas that had been discussed informally for years.

Estelle Hall Alan Waggoner

A city-wide meeting at the United Newhallville Organization office on Tuesday, September 22, resulted in an Action Committee of interested parents, particularly the fathers of school age children, to get a speedy settlement to the strike. In addition, a list of ten demands, presented by Margaret Leslie, was adopted. Among these points were requests for a public address to be given by the superintendent of schools three times annually dealing with the current school policy and conditions, and more relevant counselling for the students, particularly black students, with respect to their professional goals.

Welch Annex Meeting

In a related development, parents, teachers and principals from Welch and Welch Annex schools met during the strike to discuss their children's future education. Concerning the strike there was a general consensus that schools should be closed. One parent, Estelle Hall, referring to the educational "program" being offered by many of the schools, said, "This movie watching business has gotten out of hand. When I was PTA president, you couldn't get a movie." Another mother added, "Our tax money is being spend to pay substitutes to babysit." (See related letter to the editors, page 6.)

The parents highlighted several improvements that should be made in the future. They felt that teachers were hampered by having as many as 34 pupils in a class. "Why should our kids be neglected just because we live in the Hill," said one mother referring to other schools that have fewer pupils in each room.

The parents also expressed concern about other issues including lack of supplies, and social promotion. Many children are promoted year after year because of their age and limitations on class size, although they actually don't achieve.. Most of all the group felt that the educational system would be greatly improved if the Board of Education were elected. Whether or not this happens, they concluded by deciding that members of the Board of Education should attend their meetings to make sure that they are informed of the problems in the schools.

More on the Strike

Union Files Suit

West Haven Board Won't Sign

West Haven teachers have returned to work after a ten day strike believing that negotiations with the Board of Education for a reasonable contract were completed. However, as of September 30 the Board had not signed the agreement. Therefore the Federation has a court suit pending.

Virginia Blaisdell

West Haven teachers picket their City Hall during the strike.

At least 85% of West Haven's teachers were on strike from September 8 to September 22. During this time the teachers' morale was high, but so were the tension and the anxiety.

From the start, the parents were dismayed. The children were home not getting any education. The most popular question of the day was, "What do the teachers want, more money?"

For the teachers, salary was not the most pressing issue in West Haven. On hearing this, some parents rallied and the teachers mustered temporary support.

Major Issues

The major reasons for the walkout in West Haven were severence pay, longevity pay, personal days, and the sick-leave bank. These four items had been included in the last contract but the Board of Education wanted to exclude them from the 1970-71 contract.

Previously teachers had been allowed two personal days off a year. They could be taken at any time, except just prior to or just following a vacation. The days were not cumulative, and the Board felt that for this reason, teachers were abusing them.

Severence pay is a monetary award for a percentage of sick days accumulated by retirement. Longevity pay is a flat sum for those teachers who have been working for 20 to 25 years or more.

The most critical issue was the sick-leave bank which had been in the contract for the past five years and had only been used once during that time. Teachers contribute one day's pay to this bank and draw a limited number of days in the event of an extended illness.

Last June the Board of Education declared an impasse in negotiations with the West Haven Federation of Teachers which led to a walkout of teachers this fall.

As of September 22, a tentative agreement was reached including the four disputed items. Provisions were made to also schedule a 180 day school year beginning from the time the teachers returned to work.

On September 27, the Board was served with subpoenas to appear in court on September 29 and show cause why they had not yet signed the contract.

Meanwhile the teachers are back in school, the students are happy, and the parents are relieved. The teachers are still mad because the Board did not bargain in good faith.

Teachers Return...

Continued from page 1

Class size by the compromise was limited to a maximum of 33 pupils per class for grades five through 12. The Board said that "a special effort will be made to keep classes in grades pre-kindergarten through four at 31 pupils." Under the previous contract, the maximum class size was 34 pupils.

As far as More Effective Schools is concerned, the Federation and the Board agreed to "Work toward planning educationally innovative programs geared to the specific needs of the children of New Haven." However, the program is contingent upon special funds or grants and provides no contractual guarantee that any program will go into effect.

Continue MES Work

The teachers union is not satisfied with the settlement on either class size or MES. At the September 24 meeting before the proposals were agreed upon by the teachers present, Tim Craine, member of the Federation negotiating team, stressed, "We will continue our work on MES, not only encouraging teachers to work on it but also encouraging community support."

The largest portion of the contract proposal including the salary schedule, had been agreed upon by the teachers at a meeting held at Hillhouse High School September 21. However, the teachers voted to continue the strike and try to get the Board to move on the remaining four points.

One of the main concerns of the teachers was to get 180 days of education for the children. John Bannan of the state Federation of Teachers asserted, "If the Board has the interest of the kids at heart they will say go *back in and teach them for 180 days.*"

Among the major issues that had been resolved were strike clause, non-teaching duties, fringe benefits and salary.

In the old contract there was a clause stating that a teacher could be suspended for "sponsoring or promoting" a work stoppage. Last year at Wilbur Cross High a teacher had been suspended for suggesting that "maybe" teachers should stay out of school until the pavement was clearedof ice

Now, the words "sponsor or promote" have been deleted from the contract. Also, teachers discharged under this section of the contract now have recourse to the grievance procedure.

The agreement on non-teaching duties frees elementary school teachers from some supervisory responsibilities that detracted from classroom teaching.

One of the best gains in the contract is the CMS-Century Plan. This will provide greater health coverage for teachers and their families.

The New Haven Federation of Teachers has been concerned over the fact that the Board of Education has used its schools as a training ground for beginning teachers. This has been done by offering attractive starting salaries while not maintaining competitive salary schedules for experienced teachers with Master's and 6th year degrees.

The new contract will provide better salaries for teachers with more experience and/or advanced degrees during the 1970-71 school year. During the second year of the contract the increase over the first year will range from $1000 to $1300.

The clause insuring that there will be no reprisals on the part of the Board is to protect teachers as well as any school employees who honored the teacher's strike, including custodians and cafeteria workers, and paraprofessionals. The teachers had to agree in turn to take no action against school workers and other teachers who did not support the strike.

What School Board Didn't Say

by Joelle Dominski

The Board of Education's claim that it is primarily concerned with quality education was widely questioned during the teachers' strike when they spent more money and effort trying to confuse the issues and break the strike than to provide for New Haven's children.

The Board took misleading positions concerning money throughout the strike. During negotiations the Board and especially Mayor Guida repeatedly emphasized that there was no city money to pay for the Federation requests. The teachers often referred to the great expenditures on the Coliseum, and claimed it was a matter of priorities.

"Debt service" will cost the city $9.3 million. This money will pay back money to those individuals or companies who bought the expensive bonds used to pay for the Coliseum and similar Redevelopment projects like parking garages.

Guida Gives Less

Because of the budget "squeeze" Mayor Guida granted only $25.8 million for education. The Board had requested $28.2 million, $4.7 million above the allotment for 1969-70. This led to a tremendous amount of pressure to get the education budget increased.

Charles Leak, president of the teachers union asked that the budget be doubled. Hank Parker requested the Board of Aldermen to vote down the education budget "because *I believe that the education of children must be a priority.*" However, *the $25.8 million amount stuck.*

According to Lawrence Garfinkel, president of the Board of Education, the contract agreed upon by the Board and the teachers will cost about an additional $3 million. This is very close to the amount the Board originally requested for education. The city is paying three times this amount for "debt service.," on projects which have aroused much public protest. At the same time wide spread public demand for improved educational facilities has not been met..

State Funds?

Although the Board of Education claims they have exhausted sources of funds in Hartford as well as this city, rumors continue to circulate among the teachers that untapped statemoney may be available to pay for the make up days of the strike.

The union has questioned the Board on many different points concerning their use of money.

The Federation feels that the Board wasted money during the strike by keeping the schools open and paying non-striking teachers and substitutes when no educational program was possible.

Another question often raised by striking teachers was where the money came from to serve injunctions and make court cases against striking teachers, fourteen of whom spent two days in jail.

Also a point of contention is the nearly $3000 spent on three full-page ads in the **Register** urging teachers not to strike. It is probably that city money was used to pay for the ads. In addition, the Board clouded the issues involved by highlighting money issues as the main reasons for the strike. The striking teachers considered *quality of education equally important. The comment of one teacher at a strike* meeting summed up the feelings of many teachers: "When I went on strike it was to improve conditions for the kids. Money was not the main thing."

Principal's Role

The role of administrators in the strike was questioned by Lee High School teacher Steve Vuolo. He objected to his principal Robert Schreck talking to the teachers on the picket line. Schreck claimed, "It's my perogative what I want to say to these teachers."

Questioned about the incident, Board member Stephen Papa replied, "I know that Mr. Schreck has as much respect for the teachers on the line as the teachers in the classroom. Each stood on a principal." Yet, in order to avoid anything that might divide the faculty after the strike, Schreck wouldn't let teachers who had been on the line discuss the issues or express their emotions at a faculty meeting the first day after the strike ended.

The Board's negotiator Clifford Oviatt made a controversial move after the September 21 meeting when teachers voted to continue to strike. He announced on radio that the Board of Education had decided that teachers who came back to school the following day would start getting paid according to the new salary schedule.

In spite of the fact that the Board claims this was not an attempt to get teachers to come in off the picket lines, the union denounced Oviatt's statement on the grounds that it was a strike breaking tactic.

P.R. Ploy

At one point during the strike, the Board reversed a stand they had previously taken in what the Federation describes as a public relations ploy. On September 10, some community groups and parents concerned that the schools were not operating *properly, requested to sit in on negotiations.* Although the Board had denied a similar request made last spring, this time the Board said yes.

The teachers union, however, maintained that changing the course of negotiations in the middle would actually slow things down instead of speeding them up. When asked the reason for the Board's about-face, member Papa said the change was due to the emergency situation. "It was no emergency in the spring—we didn't think there would be a strike." The union felt that the Board was using an "emergency" which it was largely responsible for creating to foster anti-union feelings within the black community.

Leaky Roof Crisis

The Board has been charged with other attempts to divide the community and the union. At Grant School there had been a leaky roof ever since the school was built five years ago.

Under mounting parent protest the Board moved to repair the roof this summer. But the contractor was not actually called in until August. This meant that the work was not completed by the time the teachers strike began. The roofers, members of the AFL-CIO, would not cross the picket line.

The parents' first reaction was to be angry with the teachers union, since they seemingly were causing the roof to remain unrepaired. After discussion between teachers and parents, the situation was eventually worked out between the two unions, and the repairmen crossed the line and completed the job.

However, because the builders hadn't been called in to begin work earlier, education was disrupted by noise and fumes and an unnecessary tension spot erupted.

In addition to harassment of the union in general many teachers experienced personal harassment varying from receiving threatening phone calls to spending days in jail. Despite the fact that the Board stresses that all groups should now work together, many questions need investigation.

Rally on Green Joins Both Stiking Unions

Virginia Blaisdell

In the days before the final contract acceptance, teachers remained on the picket lines at their schools. In addition, a supporting rally was held on the New Haven Green Monday, September 21. Among the groups that spoke in support of the striking teachers were Council 4 (New Haven's custodial union), West Haven Federation of Teachers, Concerned Parents of the Hill, Local 17 (union of New Haven's cafeteria workers), a Lee High School student, the American Independent Movement, Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee, Connecticut Union of Social Work Employees and the West Hills Community Council.

Many of the union representatives stressed the importance of public employees having the right to strike, like other workers.

One parent, Charles Ashe, said "Teachers can't teach when they're underpaid and have to stop to pick up milk money. Parents have to support the teachers for the best interests of our children."

Mary Johnson, the only teacher to be sent to the Niantic Correctional Institute for Women, got a standing ovation. She said she was especially proud of the women who had never participated in something like this before and urged, "Stick it out!" It was this kind of spirit that enabled the teachers to hold out for the 12 days that they did.

The ITT Octopus Captures Hartford

by Charles Cobb

This article is the second in a series by various writers about the merger of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Hartford Insurance Group.

The United States is the biggest market for almost anything anyone wants to sell. When its foreign markets began to fail, the International Telephone and Telegraph Company (ITT) looked to its native shores for the means to continue its existence as a big-profit business.

In 1959, ITT's directors, including the newly-hired Harold S. Geneen, began a program for growth through expansion in the U.S. and diversification of operations.

Since it had been a major factor in the foreign telephone equipment manufacturing business, ITT might have tried to break into the tele-communications market in the United States. ITT didn't try that because American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT+T), Western Electric and General Telephone and Electronics and its subsidiary, Automatic Electric, controlled the total tele-communications market, top to bottom and end-to-end.

Instead ITT moved into five, somewhat loosely-defined areas: defense/space, consumer and business services, industrial and consumer products, natural resources, telecommunications equipment and operations.

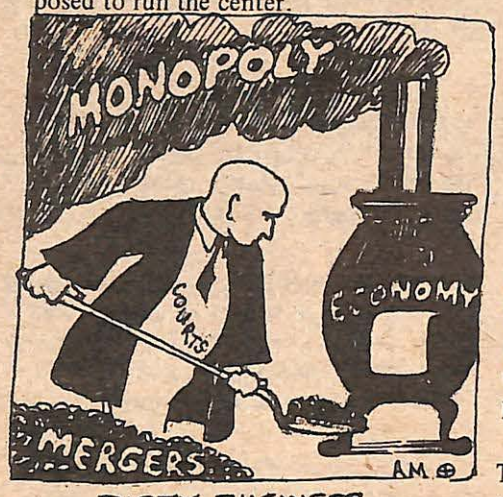
What ITT Does

The company manufactures telecommunication equipment in Europe, primarily, but also in North America, Latin America and Australia. *It operates a world-spanning communications group and four telephone companies in South America and the Caribbean. It has branched out into industrial products needed by the aerospace, automotive, construction and lighting industries, among others.* ITT manufactures television and radio sets, phonographs, tapes and electrical appliances. All of these items find ready buyers in the United States.

One of the fastest growing fields in American business is "consumer and business services." ITT has subsidiaries in car rentals, hotels and motels, home building, data processing, food, education, publishing, consumer loans, mutual fund management and insurance. It produces cellulose, lumber and silica. These basic materials are required for the production of clothing, films, glass containers, paints and many other products. ITT is a major supplier of navigation and communications equipment for the government. One of its subsidiaries runs the Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line and manages several large National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) operations.

Social Responsibility

ITT claims to have "social responsibility." More than 4900 hardcore unemployed have been trained and employed through ITT-managed, government-sponsored programs. This small figure, however, is for the entire nation. Also ITT's Continental Baking Company division has given a baked goods store to the inhabitants of Roxbury, one of Boston's ghettoes, and a plant to the African Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Louis, which formed a co-op supermarket and job training center. The store's profits are supposed to run the center.



DIRTY BUSINESS

These projects are piddling, though, when seen in the light of sales of $3.5 billion and net income of about $129 million in North America alone last year. Sixty percent of ITT's business comes from the United States now. ITT simply used the American taxpayer's money to finance programs to train loyal customers *for its multitude of products and services.*

In order to build up its interests still more, ITT purchased the Hartford Insurance Group. ITT took this action despite the fact that it already owned ITT Aetna Corporation, Thorpe Finance Corporation and Industrial Credit Company which, although primarily engaged in making installment loans to individuals and businesses, sell life and accident and health insurance as part of their operation. We must try to determine what the Hartford Insurance Group is and what role it plays in the insurance industry before we can begin to understand the meaning of the ITT-Hartford Insurance Group merger, the largest in American history.

Power Plants
Public Not Consulted

by John Batchelor

The nation faces a power crisis involving power shortages on the one hand, and pollution caused by power plants on the other. Today, power companies are turning more and more to nuclear generating stations to produce electrical power. But nuclear power plants create new pollution problems, such as the liberation of vast amounts of heat into rivers used for cooling water: "thermal pollution."

Unfortunately, the public cannot participate effectively in public hearings concerning proposals for these huge facilities, nor is the public interest served by the Atomic Energy Commission, a body set up to oversee and promote the uses of atomic energy.

On September 15, members of the Environmental Offensive attended a public hearing held by the AEC to consider a proposal to build a second nuclear reactor at Millstone Point near New London. By law, the AEC must notify the public of the hearing. E.O. members were astonished to hear that the "public notice" had been placed in the Federal Register only, although the Chairman presiding admitted that probably no one in the Waterford area ever read the Federal Register.

Anyone wishing to play a substantial part in the hearing had to file a legal petition showing causes of dispute by August 20. Yet the hearing was not even mentioned in the New London and Niantic newspapers until August 15 and 19 respectively.

A Second Hearing

The people who attended (most on a few days notice) complained bitterly about the lack of publicity. The Chairman eventually conceded that it might be in the public interest to have a second hearing, provisionally set for Wednesday, September 30, in Waterford.

The applicants appeared very upset at the possibility of a more extensive hearing and warned that delays would cost them (and hence, of course, the consumers) from $750,000 to $1,000,000 a month, and that if the plant were not constructed on schedule there would be insufficient generating capacity to meet "public demand." This sort of blackmail did not succeed in this case in preventing the second hearing; but it is a ploy frequently used to railroad plans for new plants through public hearings.

The AEC assumes no responsibility for general environmental considerations. Though the applicant was required to present an "Environmental Evaluation" of the project, this was not even available for public inspection on the day of the hearing. This reflects the low priority given environmental considerations.

At present, hearings are held under AEC auspices. The decision to accept an application is made by a 3-man Atomic Safety and Licensing Board. This Board is nominally independent. However, its members are appointed by the AEC. The hearing is conducted in full legal fashion. Each party can present evidence and cross-examine witnesses. The permanent parties are the applicant and the AEC staff, which present a report declaring the plant safe.

Select Public

Where does the public interest come in? If you knew about the hearing in advance, and if you could afford a lawyer for several weeks and were able to forsake your job during the day to attend hearings, you would have the right to present evidence and have your opinion considered.

If you didn't file a petition by the deadline, you could only be a "limited participant." This entitles you to make a statement which goes into the record, but by the Chairman of the Board's own admission would not carry any weight, as it is not sworn testimony.

Thus the present system of "public" hearings allows the applicant and the AEC to present their evidence, all in favor of the project, and have the hearing over in one day. Public participation in the decision is effectively kept to a minimum.

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The UAW Takes on General Motors

by Matt Borenstein

This year the United Auto Workers decided to go for broke—for the first time in 25 years they have chosen to strike the largest corporation in the world—General Motors. But why?

Strategically, the UAW can only strike one of the big auto manufacturers at a time. Three years ago the Ford workers had been on strike for two months and they were tired of bearing the brunt of the attack against the auto industry (Ford is the smallest of the three). Chrysler lost money (on their books) in the first half of this year. Chrysler also has the highest percentage of black workers in Detroit of all the car makers. These factors made Chrysler a poor choice in a year where wage demands are crucial and racial tensions high. This left General Motors.

No Fun to Strike G.M.

The General Motors Corporation is the third largest economic enterprise in the world after the United States and the Soviet Union. Last year G.M. had $24 billion in sales of 7.2 million vehicles. They made profits of $1.7 billion using 787,000 employees around the world. (See chart for more information on G.M.)

There are about 350,000 workers striking GM (325,000 in the U.S. and 25,000 in Canada). As the strike goes on, many other workers will be affected by slowdowns and layoffs because of GM's heavy purchase of raw materials, parts and services totalling $11.5 billion per year.

***G.M., world's largest manufacturer $24 billion in sales, 1969**
***7.2 million vehicles sold in 1969**
***Total employees around the world: 787,000**
***Number of men on strike, U.S.-Canada, 343,610**
***Production lost: 132,000 vehicles in U.S.-Canada a week**
***Longest strike against G.M. in past - 119 days, 1945-46**

General Motors uses 10% of the nation's steel, 5% of its copper, 8% of its iron, 35% of its rubber..

Issues in Strike

The UAW is demanding a first year increase to average 61.5 cents per hour. The union says that 26 cents of this increase is what the workers would have received over the last two years if their wages had kept up with the inflation. G.M. is offering only 38 cents per hour for the first year. For the second and thir years of the contract G.M. is offering 12 cents per hour. The union says that it doesn't know how much it wants for the second two years until it know that it will have full protection against inflation.

The UAW is asking for no ceiling on cost of living increases (the UAW bargained away this provision in their contract in 1967). G.M. has offered to cover no more that 28 cents per hour of inflation over the next three years. With an unlimited cost of living provision auto workers would have received an extra 42 cents per hour over the period of the last contract (1967-1970).

Another crucial issue for the UAW is early retirement – or "30-and-out." This is a demand for retirement of a worker after 30 years service regardless of age with a $500 per month minimum pension (which includes Social Security Benefits). G.M. says a worker must be 58 or older to receive such retirement benefits.

Local Issues Important

On September 20, President Leonard Woodcock of the UAW, in a television interview on ABC's "Issues and Answers," said that putting together a new three year contract does not present as big a problem as the settlement of local disputes.

Speedup is the most critical issue at G.M. plants. For example, last year in Flint, Michigan, G. M. tried to make up for a shoddy inefficient plant by speeding up production.

The local union fought back by calling a strike against the speed-up. The plant was shut down for 138 days and G.M. finally gave in to union demands. G.M., however, retaliated by retooling the plant for trucks. All the workers were eventually rehired after a layoff period for retooling.

Chrysler and Ford Cancel Contracts

On September 14, both Chrysler and Ford cancelled their contracts with the *UAW. This leaves close to 200,000* workers without union protection on the job (grievances, seniority, etc.). Douglas Fraser, head of the UAW's Chrysler division, charged that the two giant corporations were "stooging for General Motors."

Long Strike

The UAW has the largest strike fund in history—$120 million. They pay benefits between $30 and $40 per week, depending on the size of the worker's family. The union has also assumed the cost of medical benefits. The fund is enough for about seven weeks. Help from other unions has included a $23 million loan from the Teamsters and a $10 million loan from the Steelworkers.

By the sound of their ridiculous offer to the auto workers, G.M. is willing to take a long strike. People can't afford to buy cars anyway. The UAW contracts in the past have set the pattern for many labor agreements. The success of the auto workers will benefit every worker across the country.

Who Will Pay to Clean This Up

The attempt to force the cleanup of the waterfront at City Point is stalled again. The owner of the property, Joseph Kavonewski of Norwalk, has appealed the city's condemnation order. The area of *rotting docks and sunken barges* was formerly owned by the now non-existent New England Dredge and Drydock Co. The present owner and, apparently, the city hope that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will eventually step in and clean up the property with tax money. Failing that, the owner would like the city to suspend the open burning prohibition so that he can burn the docks and barges. The last barge burning in 1962 produced huge clouds of oily smoke in the area that lasted for days.

Fred Rhoades

NARCO OPENS IN WATERBURY

Narcotics Addiction Research and Community Opportunities Incorporated (NARCO INC), the New Haven areas's four year old community based drug education and rehabilitation referral program has announced the opening of a new storefront facility in Waterbury, Connecticut.

The Waterbury facility, located at 181 Union Street (Phone 756-3608) is a smaller version of the storefront operated at 216 Congress Avenue in New Haven.

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Films Is He... Or Isn't He?

by Harry Henderson

THE BOYS IN THE BAND. Directed by Herbert Friedkin. Written and produced by Mart Crowley

Homosexuals are Funny. Homosexuals are Sad. With a formula like that, how can you lose? **The Boys in the Band** is a film about homosexuals which promises a triple-barreled treat to the male viewer. I say male viewer because I can't imagine what a woman would get out of this film.

First of all, it offers a chance to laugh at the antics of homosexuals "camping," which is a traditional source of male humor. Next, there is the opportunity to be safely titillated by the hand-ups of the characters (each of whom, of course, cherishes a life-long passion for a "straight" male). Finally, the film has a conclusion which allows the audience finally to "understand" and pity these poor queers with their problem. Good clean fun and entertainment. Them, not Us.

The Boys in the Band bears all the marks of the "well-made" stage play it once was. *The action takes place entirely at a birthday party held by a group of New York homosexuals. As the drama unwinds, so does each of the characters, each revealing his special hangup within his big Problem—namely, that he is gay and therefore hates himself.*

The 'Straight' Guy

The chief dramatic conflict of the film is provided by an old college friend of the host—a "straight" guy who shows up uninvited at the party with a mysterious problem. The mystery boils down for the audience and the characters to a very simple question. Is he or isn't he?

There are two obvious answers to a question like that. The Gay answer, represented by the homosexuals in the flim: *"Of course he is, isn't everybody?" And the Straight answer of the presumably heterosexual males in the audience: "Sure he is. I can spot one a mile away."* And it is at this level of profundity that the drama finally works itself out.

Sure, homosexuals have a terrible time in our society. But does fleshing out all the condescending stereotypes our culture has produced really help things any? To paraphrase another moviegoer on another subject, I agree with everything that Mat Crowley says in this film but I will fight to the death against his right to say it this way.

'The Connection'

A few years ago there was a play and a film called **The Connection**—I understand the play was recently performed by POINT on the Green. In form, it was almost identical to **The Boys In The Band**, except that the social outcasts gathered together were drug addicts instead of homosexuals. Neither drugs nor addiction were made glamourous in **The Connection**, but it was impossible for the "straight" spectator to feel superior to the addicts because of their problem. Instead, the actors challenged the audience by saying in effect: "Our life is unimaginably miserable. But just how good is yours?"

The audience was forced to recognize themselves reflected in the eyes of these "outcasts," and the directors used every bit of their craft to bring about that confrontation. Those who saw it, either in the Living Theater production or the Shirley Clarke film, will never forget it.

The Boys in the Band asks us to worry about whether an apparently "straight" male really is, or really isn't. **The Connection** asked the only honest question a film about "outcasts" can put to an audience: if we truly had to confront our lives, could we stand it, or would we start to think of ways out of the "straight" world too? Maybe most of us could, but there has to be an honest question before there can be an honest answer.

Libbi Ryder
OH, WOW, MY FIRST CUSTOMER!
HELLO! CAN I HELP YOU?
WELL, I WANT A LONG NIGHT GOWN FOR MY MOTHER.
UM... WE HAVE A GREAT SELECTION HERE...
NONE OF THESE LOOK LONG AT ALL.
OUR POPULAR MIDI-GOWNS ARE LONG...
OH, NO!
THIS IS FOR AN ELDERLY WOMAN!
BUT THIS WILL MAKE HER FEEL YOUNGER.
YOU OBVIOUSLY DON'T HAVE ANY.
WE DO HAVE A FANTASTIC NYLON PANTY SALE...
I DIDN'T PLAN TO MAKE A CAREER OF THIS ANYWAYS.
©BETTY MURRAY '70

Jazz Group Excels at Coffeehouse

by Mike Sand

The Bread and Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State Street, reopened Thursday, September 17, after a month's vacation for repairs and redecorating. The Coffeehouse was jammed, and an overflow crowd of both young and old stood with neighborhood residents on the sidewalk to hear the Underground Movement, New Haven's newest jazz-rock band, pour out its sound.

That sound was sweet and heavy. The group, started by Dick Fortino, a former junior high teacher, has been two years in evolution, but only two months in its present form. *It now consists of Walt Gwaryak, organ; Sue Gwaryak, vocals; Dick Fortino and Dick Spignesi, trumpets;* Ned Tarentino, sax and flute; Bob Laber, trombone; Joe Belliger, drums; and Roger Cooke, bass.

Well-Received

Lack of space in the coffeehouse caused some acoustical problems with range and blend. Middle sounds like Ned Tarentino's sax solo sometimes got lost, and drum rhythms weren't always audible. But the overall sound was strong and driving, and the audience received it enthusiastically.

Vic Butler

Sue Gwaryak of the Underground Movement

Special mention is due to Walt Gwaryak, who writes the band's material, and to Bob Laber, for a heavy trombone improv. The band is working on an album it hopes to get out in the near future.

Bread and Roses will present the Underground Movement again as well as many other folk and rock groups throughout the year as part of its regular program.

UI Towers...

Continued from page 1

Angus Gordon, president of UI, testified that the overhead lines would make little difference on an already heavy industrial area, and should not be put underground just for aesthetic reasons. UI already has wires going underground across the harbor.

In opposition to Gordon, Tony Dominski, Henry Lowendorf and John Batchelor, members of the Environmental Offensive, mentioned the power lines are just one more blight on the environment and area. They stressed that these lines would prevent the harbor from ever becoming a recreational area. The towers, which would be as high as an 18 story building, would be very unsightly when seen from the highway and the outlying districts of the city.

UI Threats

UI has threatened its customers with substantial rate increases, possibly from 20 to 50% according to Angus Gordon, if the lines have to go underground. However the City Plan Department Director *John McGuerty stated that if the lines were put underground and if the cost were born entirely by the customer, the increase* in the rate would be five cents on a $10 per month bill, or ½%.

Alderman Bill Jones mentioned the economic impact and objected to even a one cent increase in rates especially for undergrounding the lines. He stressed the more important needs such as housing, education and getting rid of the slums for the black community.

Henry Lowendorf, member of the Environmental Offensive, said that these concerns are well founded and pertain to everyone. Lowendorf also questioned any rate increase at all, saying that UI should take the money for the lines from the high profits given to the stockholders and not form the people.

Faculty Union...

Continued from page 4

domination, with the interests of the regular full-time teaching faculty represented by no one."

Substantial Support

A MODERN TIMES telephone survey of department chairmen and administrators found this uneasiness everywhere. An officer of the union, however, estimates that perhaps a third of the faculty is "very sympathetic" and in addition, "We have an unknown quantity, perhaps up to two-thirds, who would vote for the union as collective bargaining agent."

"The incredible part of all this," says Professor Ellison, "is the endless time these men have for long, half-day meetings on trivia, but no time at all for major education matters...The fall guy is the student, who goes into this thing which turns out to be a snake pit of educational backwardness. Anything progressive is deliberately squashed and they (the students) are unaware of it. In other words, the community is getting gypped by its community college."

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Independencia

El Significado del Grito de Lares

por Carlos Aponte

El 23 de Septiembre, Los Portorriquenos conmemoraron el aniversario del Grito de Lares. El siguiente articulo fue escrito por el Teniente de Educaccion de la Rama del Bronx, Partido Young Lords.

En las escuelas publicas de los Estados Unidos, y coloniales de Puerto Rico se ensena que Jorge Washington es el "Padre de la Patria" que el 4 de Julio es "nuestro dia de Independencia Nacional", que Abraham Lincoln libero a "nuestros esclavos" y que el Himno Nacional de los Estados Unidos debe hacernos sentir patrioticos. Se nos indoctrina de esta manera a pesar de que Ramon Emeterio Betances es "El Padre de la Patria," el Grito de Lares, Septiembre 23, 1868 el dia de Independencia Nacional y La Borinquena nuestro himno nacional.

Por que los Estados Unidos han eliminado nuestra historia y tratan de convencernos desde temprana edad que somos "americanos estadounidenses"? Porque los E.U. supieron desde que invadieron nuestra isla en 1868 que si los portorriquenos olvidaran nuestra historia, cultura nacional, idioma, sentimientos de orgullo por nuestros guerreros– si pudieron hacernos olvidar todo eso– entonces no habria nada que nos mantuviera unidos. Como pueblo no tendriamos un entendimiento colectivo de que somos, hemos sido y debemos seguir siendo una nacion. Cuando un pueblo colonizado deja de relacionarse con sus hermanos o luchar juntos para defender la tierra en que viven;y es a la tierra de Borinquen a quien los E.U. ha hecho tanto para controlarla. Esta eliminacion de nosotros como pueblo (genecidio) y el dominio de nuestra tierra (colonialismo) es contra lo que estamos luchando.

El Partido Young Lords claramente dice en el 6º punto de nuestro programa: " Queremos una verdadera educaccion de nuestra cultura criolla e idioma espanol." Parte de esta educaccion es conocer la larga lucha de liberacion en que estamos, desde el tiempo de los indios Tainos contra los espanoles hasta el presente.

102 Anos Despues del Grito

Esta foto del Barrio Obrero de San Juan, uno de los muchos barrios bajos en Puerto Rico, cuenta parte de la historia del Grito de Lares. Los patriotas portorriquenos, entonces como ahora, lucharon por librar a su pais de estas condiciones deplorables.

Demandan Abortos

"En nuestra sociedad, embarazo y maternidad todavia significan grandes problemas para una mujer - *problemas que el hombre nunca tiene. Cada mujer sabe que ella sola debiera tener el* derecho– tiene el derecho– de decidir tener ninos y cuando tenerlos."

Estas palabras fueron pronunciados por Sacha Harmon de parte de un grupo de mujeres de New Haven que estan iniciando una campana para conseguir abortos legales para toda mujer que lo solicite en Connecticut.

Dijo Harmon "La ley ahora impide a las mujeres ejercer este derecho basico sin temor a la muerte, enfermidad, o castigo. Con pocas excepciones, los abortos son ilegales en Connecticut. Aunque pocas mujeres son perseguidas por la ley, miles se ven forzados a buscar abortos ilegales".

Mas de 1 millon de mujeres hacen abortos ilegales cada ano en el pais. Cerca de mil mueren como resultado; 350,000 sufren complicacciones fisicas serias. "Las mujeres toman estos riesgos porque no tienen mas remedio. Conocen sus derechos, pero legislaturas dominados por hombres se han rehusado a reconocer estos derechos."

"Ahora, algunas de nosotras queremos ver a las mujeres demandar y luchar por lo que es muestro derecho. Pensamos que debemos eliminar esa ley. Es el primer paso para obtener abortos legales, baratos, y accesibles, Entonces trataremos de asegurar que los medicos y hospitales sirvan nuestras necesidades, una vez que la ley no obstruya el camino."

"Las mujeres planean arguir en la corte federal que la ley de Connecticut viola el derecho constitucional de la mujer a privacia y control sobre su cuerpo. Se solicitara que la corte Federal use su poder como interprete de la Constitucion, de invalidar la ley estatal."

Privilegio de Yale

Hasta ahora, Yale University, duena de casi $100 millones en propiedad, no tiene que pagar impuestos. Este estado privilegiado es a expensas de los hispanos y trabajadores blancos y negros de la ciudad. Sin embargo, es caso tipico del sistema injusto de impuestos en America. Companias grandes y poderosas e individuos ricos con amigos en el Congreso, el Poder Ejecutivo, el sistema judicial y las agencias de gobierno, siguen pagando mucho menos impuestos que lo que paga la mayoria de los americanos. Recientes"reformas de impuestos" han impedido algunas evasiones, mientras que han acrecentado otras, segun varios economistas.

Los habitantes de New Haven han tratado que Yale pague su parte desde los 1930's. Recientemente la ciudad decidio imponer impuesto a 12 de las propiedades de Yale. Sin embargo este plan incluye $3.8 millones de los $100 millones de Yale.

Este plan moderado esta siendo contestado por Yale en la corte, y probablemente usando influencias en sus amigos en los negocios y la politica.

Yale utiliza muchos servicios por los que los demas residentes de New Haven tienen que pagar, y Yale los obtiene gratis. Esto significa que los residentes de New Haven pagan porque Yale tenga policia, agua, calles, etc. En cambio, Yale ha utilizado su dinero para las llamadas "facilidades de educaccion" como restaurantes, campos de golfe, etc. asi como para "educar" a sus estudiantes.

Si Yale pagara a New Haven solo para los servicios que usa, New Haven tendra $2.6 millones adicionales al ano, se calculo recientemente.

Kingman Brewster, presidente de Yale insiste en los problemas economicos de Yale y el deficit de $2 millones anuales, por lo que no pueden pagar impuestos. Sin embargo, la gente deja de hacer ciertas cosas que les gustaria hacer, para poder pagar impuestos, aun endeudarse para hacerlo. Por que Yale tiene que ser diferente?

Destruiran Mas Casas

Las casas en 1, 3, 5, 7, y 9 de Sylvan Avenue y 912, 914 Howard Avenue seran destruidas para construir un edificio para los medicos del Hospital Yale -New Haven.

El nuevo edificio tendra 14 pisos y estara parcialmente rodeado de un muro de 7 pies, en contraste con los edificios de 2 y 3 pisos adyacentes. en el barrio. Pronto, tambien aquellos seran destruidos para satisfacer las necesidades de Yale y su hospital.

Otros Casos

Los portorriquenos habitantes del "Hill" deben darse cuenta de la invasion de Yale en nuestra comunidad. El "Oak Street connector" fue antes el sitio donde habia varios edificios. Otros ejemplos son el centro de Salud Mental y la destruccion de un lado de Legion Ave. para construir la ruta 34. Cada vez la destruccion ocurre en el borde del barrio. El Edificio Medico tendra un estacionamiento y probalemente un restaurante con bar. Nada en el plan incluye a los negros y portorriquenos del area. Las oficinas seran para doctores caros conectados con el hospital.

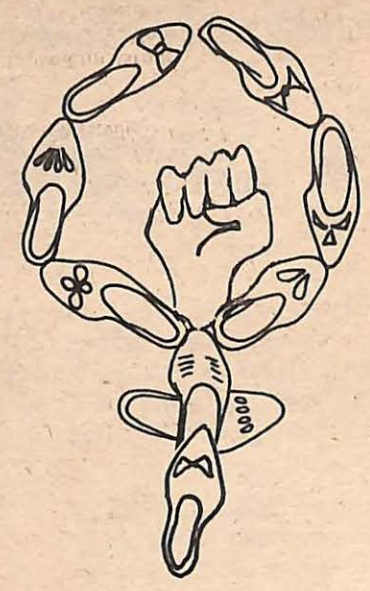
El gobierno de la ciudad aprobo el plan inmediatemente. El reporte del

estas necesidades futuras estan en

Departamento de Planeacion de la ciudad hablo de la "extensa expansion" futura del centro Medico de Yale y el Hospital San Rafael. Obviamente

conflicto con las necesidades de habitacion de nuestra gente.

On The Job Eight Hours on Your Feet with Macy's Customers



by Marilyn Snyder

Macy's is the largest department store in New Haven. At all large department stores workers are told that customer service is the most important thing in selling. We salesclerks are responsable for keeping our own counters neat (washing cases, filling in stock, etc.), taking merchandise counts for reordering stock, making display cases that are eye-catching, being responsible for the accuracy of the cash registers. In addition to all these things, we must often cover more than one counter at a time.

We stand on our feet for eight hours, have a twenty-minute break and an hour for lunch, and are supposed to look neat and presentable. For all these varied jobs that take place during a thirty-nine hour week, we get paid from about $2.00 an hour. If we really had time to work with people more, the job could be interesting, but, because of all our other duties, most of us just want the customer to leave us alone.

It's always hard to get enough people to work for those low wages, and Macy's makes sure they are just enough understaffed so that with some effort we can each do the work of two or three– while the customer waits. Macy's profits, of course.

More "Girls"

There are more women than men working at Macy's, but the men seem to be in the more prestigious areas of the store, such as the furniture department, where commissions are important. While many women are department heads, top management positions, such as the store director and merchandise managers, are held by men. Saleswomen are addressed as "girls", whether we're 19 or 50.

Since we are in the position of seeing the customers and hearing their complaints, one logically should be asked to suggest different policies. But we are only addressed when there is something for us to do. Yet the clerk-customer relationship is supposed to be the backbone of the store. The cry of "customer service" does not seem as important as the management would have us believe. Managers have interrupted my conversations with customers to order me to "change the case" or "clean the counter".

Why?

If clerks would like to change their situation, they can write notes to the suggestion box. It never answers. We can ask for higher wages, job security, etc. with no guarantee that anyone will listen.

If selling is really the most important part of retailing, why is the difference in wages between the managers and the clerks so great? Why does the treatment of salesclerks depend on the mood or personality of the manager? Why are clerks asked to do so much more than selling without enough help? Obviously, these questions have to be asked by the clerks and the customers themselves. The managers don't have to explain. They run the show.

Events

Oct. 1, Thurs.: "Just Like You." Fall pre-school story hour for children ages 3 through 5. Children's Room of the New Haven Free Public Library, 133 Elm Street. 2:00 p.m.

Oct. 1, Thurs.: Jimmy Mead. Folk and blues. Bread and Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State Street. Evening.

Oct. 1, 8, 15; Thurs.: Women and Our Bodies Course. Sponsored by New Haven Women's Liberation. Anatomy, birth control, abortion, pregnancy, sexuality, children, medical institutions. 53 Wall Street. 7:30 p.m.

Oct. 2, Fri.: "The Salvage Game." Fall Film Club presentation for children ages 9 and older. Children's Room of the New Haven Free Public Library, 133 Elm Street. 4:00 p.m.

Oct. 2-4; Fri.-Sun.: Draft Counselor Training. A complete short course, including resistance, medical regulations, conscientious objection, hardship, etc. New *England Committee for Nonviolent Action Farm, Voluntown, Conn. $12 contribution.*

Oct. 2, 9; Fri.: Films. Bread and Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State Street. Evening.

Oct. 3, Sat.: Hill Health Board workshop for Hill residents, 10:30 a.m. For further information call 772-1655.

Oct. 3, 10, Sat: Chess at The Exit. 2-6 p.m.

Oct. 4, 11; Sun.: New Haven Women's Liberation meetings. 148 Orange Street. 7:30 p.m.

Oct. 5, Mon.: Hill Health Council meeting for all Council members and Hill neighborhood residents interested in becoming Council members. Call 772-1656.

Oct. 5, 12, Mon: Poetry reading at The Exit.

Oct. 6, 13; Tues.: New Haven Gay Liberation Front open meetings. Dwight Hall, Yale. 7:00 p.m.

Oct. 7, Wed. and Oct. 8, Thurs.: "Bedtime Is Really the Best Time for Sleeping." Fall pre-school story hour for children ages 3 through 5. Children's Room of the New Haven Free Public Library, 133 Elm Street. *10:30 a.m. on Wed., and 2:00 p.m. on Thurs*

Oct. 7, 14; Wed.: *Environmental Offensive* dinners and discussions. Call: 787-5049 Tuesdays for information.

Oct. 7, 14; Wed.: Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers open meetings. Discussions of the history and civil liberties aspects of the New Haven Panther case. 425 College Street. 8:00 p.m.

Oct. 8, Thurs.: Trammel. Rock. Bread and Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State St. Evenings.

Oct. 9, Fri.: "The Red Balloon." Fall Film Club presentation for children ages 9 and older. Children's Room of the New Haven Free Public Library, 133 Elm Street. 4:00 p.m.

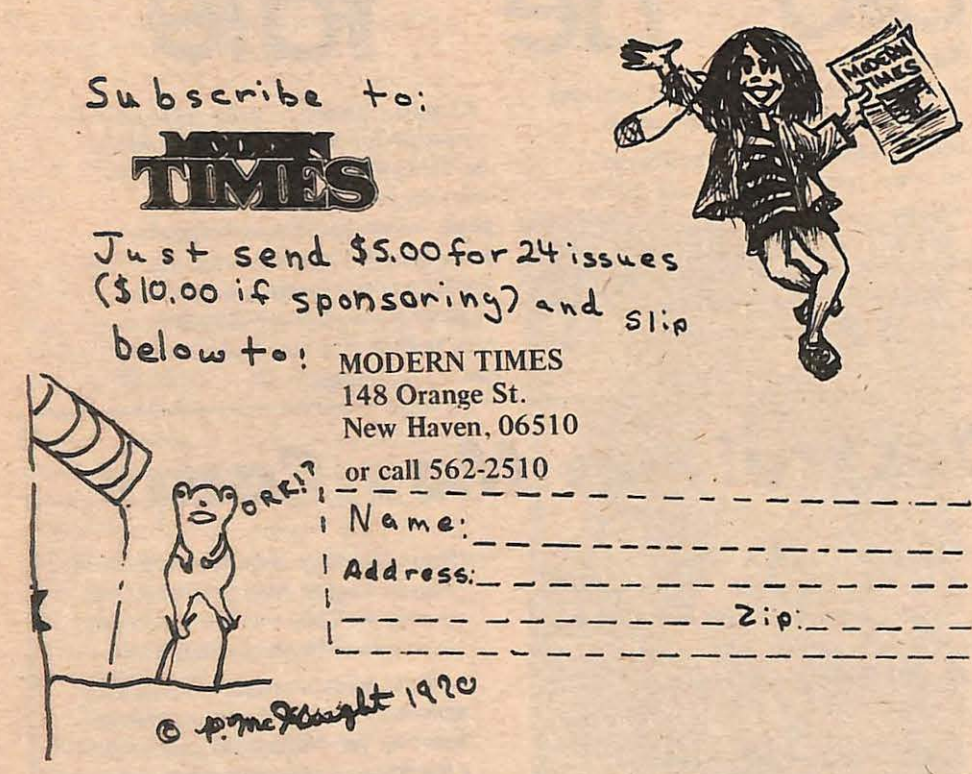
Oct. 11, Sun.: Dinner with political candidates. Sponsored by Grecian Urn, 323 Temple Street. 8:00 p.m.

Oct. 9-11; Fri.-Sun.: Military Counselor Training. Intensive training in military law, discharges, AWOL, court-martials. (Prior experience in draft counseling essential.) New England Committee for Nonviolent Action Farm, Voluntown, Conn. $12 contribution.

Oct. 15, Thurs.: Mass Meeting on Race, Repression, and the Panthers. Sponsored by Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers. Benjamin Spock, Pete Seeger, Ken Mills, Fred. Douglass Kirkpatrick, Haywood Burns, others. Location to be announced. 8:00 p.m.

Oct. 18, Sun.: Panel: "The Gay Revolution." Grecian Urn, 323 Temple Street. 8 p.m.

Oct. 24, Sat.: THE LAST POETS, 8 P.M. Woolsey Hall, benefit NARCO.



Where to Buy Modern Times

Fair Haven: Wil-mor's, Grand-James; Marie's, Grand-Lloyd; Fair Haven Parents Ministry, Grand-James; Sal's Sandwich Shop, 188 Grand; Pequot Drug, Grand E.Pearl; B&M Deli, Ferry-Fox

Downtown: Red's Newstand, Elm-Church; Deegan-Hope, State-Elm; Bread&Roses, 538 State; News Depot, Orange-George; Band Box, Chapel near College; SNETCO, George.

Hill: Beirne's, Howard-Columbus; Wil-Mor's, Congress-Hallock; Ann's Restaurant, Davenport-Baldwin; Len-Mac Cleaners, Howard-Sylvan; Orchard Pharmacy, corner Sylvan; Martinez Grocery, Washington-West; Martinez Grocery, Hallock; Espada Variety, Washington-Cedar; Fusco Grocery, Washington-Barclay; Los Hermanoz, Washington-Morris; Anthony's, Howard-Sylvan; Cross Road Market, Columbus-Arch.

Allingtown: Paceoni's Pharmacy

Broadway: Whitlock's

East Haven: Ann's Grocery, Gozy Beach; Criscuolo's Pharmacy, Main-Pardee Pl.; Metcalf Drugs, Main-High.

Annex: Cooper's Pharmacy, Farren-Fulton.

Hamden: Dixwell Novelties, Dixwell-Dudley; Soybel Pharmacy, Dixwell-Wooding; Cherry Hill Pharmacy, 1830 Dixwell.

West Haven: Silver's, Campbell-Main; Liggetts, Campbell-Center; Rivloi Luncheonette, Campbell-Center; West End Market, Wagner Pl-Elm St., Campbell Drug, West Shore Parkade.

Newhallville: Joe & Jessie's No. 1, Shelton-Bassett; Davis-Waller, Goodrich-Newhall; Shelton Pharmacy, corner Read; Jr. Watts, Dixwell near Elizabeth; Visel's Drugs, Dixwell-Bassett; Bob's Market, Dixwell-Division; Sal's Market, Dixwell-Ivy.

State-Orange: Campion's Market, Foster-Willow; Standard Food Market, 852 State St.; Orange-Grove Pharmacy; Whitney Pharmacy near Edwards; Orange Market, 500 Orange; Rivera's Market, State-Bishop; Tinker Shop, Whitney-Trumbull.

Dixwell: Davis-Waller, Dixwell Plaza; Lake Variety, Lake Place; Windsor Drugs, Winchester-Webster.

Westville: Beaver Hill Pharmacy, Fitch-Blake; VIP Sandwich Shop, 56 Fairview; Coyne Stationery, Amity Center; Lurie's Pharmacy, Whalley-Dayton; Westville Pharmacy, Fountain-Central.

West Hills: Sam's Market, Harper Ave.-Valley St.

Dwight: Nu-way Market, Howe-Chapel; Benson Signs, Howe-Elm; Group W, Edgewood-Dwight; Howe Food Basket, corner Edgewood; Brand X, Chapel-Day; Volpe's Pharmacy, Chapel-Beers; Gilbert Pharmacy, corner Greenwood; Our Food; Chapel-Howe; Renaissance, 45 Whalley.

Mid-town: Book World, Chapel-York; Chapel Book Shoppe, Chapel-York; Downstairs Gallery, York near Chapel; Joe & Jessie's No. 2, Norton-George; Audio Showcase, Whalley-Winthrop.

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